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Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992

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Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992

NOTE TO USERS. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population totals by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The population controls used in the preparation of estimates for the years 1991 and 1992 are based on results of the 1980 census. The estimates in this report for 1991 and 1992, therefore, may differ from estimates that would have been obtained using 1990 census results brought forward to the survey date. Population controls incorporating 1990 census results will be used for survey estimation beginning in 1994.

The Census Bureau has developed three additional definitions of income for 1991 and 1992. These include: 1) a fully developed tax and noncash income definition without the value of Medicare and Medicaid, 2) an after-tax income definition without any other adjustments excluding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and 3) an after-tax income definition with EITC. A complete description of these definitions can be found in appendix J.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents alternative measures of income and poverty for the calendar year 1992. These data were derived from information collected in the March 1993 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census, with input from other data sources such as Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Health Care Financing Administration.

All demographic surveys, including CPS, suffer from undercoverage of the population. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1980 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. For some groups, such as 20 to 24 year old Black males, the undercoverage is as high as about 35 percent. The weighting procedures used by the Census Bureau partially correct for the bias due to undercoverage. However, its final impact on estimates is unknown. For details, see appendix D.

Traditionally, income and poverty data presented in Census Bureau reports have been based on the amount of money income received during a calendar year

before any taxes and excluding capital gains. This definition of income is narrow and does not provide a completely satisfactory measure of the distribution of income. The omission of data on taxes, realized capital gains, and the value of noncash benefits has an effect on comparisons over time and between population subgroups.

The official income definition reflects the content of the March Current Population Survey questionnaire. The March questionnaire contains no questions about taxes and, until 1980, contained no questions about the receipt of noncash benefits. Since March 1980, the questionnaire has included items on the receipt of benefits from government programs (e.g., foodstamps, housing assistance, Medicare, and Medicaid) and from employers (e.g., health insurance).

In the early 1980's the Census Bureau embarked on separate research programs to examine: 1) the effect of government noncash benefits on poverty and 2) the effect of taxes on income distributional measures. An expansion and integration of these research efforts led, in December 1988, to the publication of a report entitled *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1986* (Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 164-RD-1). That report presented calculations showing how income and poverty estimates changed when specific taxes were deducted and specific benefits were added to the income definition. This report presents updated estimates of the incremental effect of benefits and taxes on income and poverty for 1992.

The 1992 Federal tax estimates in this report are based, in part, on 1991 IRS statistics, since 1992 IRS data were not available in time to be used for deriving 1992 estimates. For that reason, the 1992 Federal tax estimates in this report should be considered preliminary.

The brief explanation of the income definitions shown in this report are:

1. **Money Income excluding capital gains before taxes.** This is the official definition used in Census Bureau reports.
2. **Definition 1 less government cash transfers.** Government cash transfers include nonmeans-tested transfers such as Social Security payments, unemployment compensation, and government educational assistance (e.g., Pell Grants) as well as means-tested transfers such as Aid to Families with

Dependent Children (AFDC) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). (For a complete listing of transfer income, see definitions 9 and 12.)

MEASUREMENT ISSUES: VALUATION OF NONCASH BENEFITS

The Bureau of the Census has a continuing interest in improving the methods used to value noncash benefits. A description of some of the basic measurement issues is given below:

1. *What value should be assigned to Medicare and Medicaid coverage?* Technical papers prior to the P-60, No. 164-RD-1 report presented poverty estimates based on an income definition that counted as income the full market value (mean government outlays per enrolled in a given risk class) of Medicare and Medicaid benefits. Comparisons of the market value of these benefits with the official poverty threshold showed that the market value of these benefits was frequently very high compared with the poverty thresholds and sometimes exceeded them. It became apparent to many analysts that it was inappropriate simply to count the full market value of Medicare and Medicaid and then use the resulting income figure to determine poverty status. The valuation approach adopted for this report is the "fungible value" approach: the benefits of being covered by Medicare or Medicaid are counted as income to the extent that they free up resources that could have been spent on medical care. The estimated fungible value depends on family income, the cost of food and housing needs, and the market value of the medical benefits. If family income is not sufficient to cover the family's basic food and housing requirements, the fungible value methodology treats Medicare or Medicaid as having no income value and assigns a value of zero. If family income exceeds the cost of food and housing requirements, the fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid is equal to the amount which exceeds the value assigned for food and housing requirements (up to the amount of the market value of the medical benefits).

A separate issue concerns the choice of risk classes to use in calculating mean outlays. The risk classes for Medicare include the aged and the disabled. Those for Medicaid include the elderly, blind, or disabled adults, nondisabled adults, and children. For both programs, mean government outlays and, therefore, assigned income values, vary by State of residence. There are questions as to the appropriateness of these risk classes because a shift from one risk class to another or from one State to another can result in a change in assigned income. A related issue for the purpose of calculating mean outlays for the Medicaid program is whether the universe should include persons who receive benefits because they are "medically needy." These persons were excluded in the universe for

3. **Definition 2 plus capital gains.** Realized capital gains and losses are simulated as part of the Census Bureau's Federal individual income tax estimation procedure.
4. **Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income.** Employer-provided health insurance coverage is treated as part of total worker compensation.
5. **Definition 4 less Social Security Payroll taxes.**
6. **Definition 5 less Federal income taxes.** The effect of the Earned Income Tax Credit is shown separately in Definition 7.
7. **Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit.**
8. **Definition 7 less State income taxes.**
9. **Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers.** Nonmeans-tested government cash transfers include Social Security payments, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, nonmeans-tested Veteran's payments, U.S. Railroad Retirement, Black Lung payments, Pell Grants, and other government educational assistance (Pell Grants are income-tested but are included here because they are very different from the assistance programs that are included in the means-tested category).
10. **Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare.** Medicare is counted at its fungible value.
11. **Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches.**
12. **Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers.** Means-tested government cash transfers include AFDC, SSI, other public assistance programs, and means-tested Veteran's payments.
13. **Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid.** Medicaid is counted at its fungible value.
14. **Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers.** These include food stamps, rent subsidies, and free and reduced-price school lunches.
15. **Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home.** This definition includes a calculated annual benefit of converting one's home equity into an annuity, net of property taxes.

these calculations because they have medical expenses much higher than the general population covered by Medicaid.

2. *What method should be used to determine the subsidy value of housing assistance?* The estimates shown in this report are based on a model that attempted to measure the factors that determine the market rental value of nonsubsidized rental units. The model was then used to estimate the market rental value of subsidized units. The model-based estimate of the market rental value of subsidized units was then compared with the actual rent paid by residents of subsidized units and the difference was accepted as the subsidy value. This measurement technique is complex and the results depend on the specification of the model.

3. *What method should be used to measure the income flow from housing equity?* Persons with home equity have the potential to receive income that is not included in traditional measures of cash income. Two methods have been used to measure the income flow from owner-occupied housing.

The first method estimates net rental income. The procedure estimates the market rent which the owner-occupied unit would receive in the rental market and deducts various costs of homeownership including mortgage interest, depreciation, maintenance costs, and property taxes. There are significant measurement difficulties with this method. For example, the market rental value of owner-occupied housing is usually not directly observable and estimates based on rental units must consider differences in quantity and quality between the two types of units.

The second methodology (the one used in this study) applies a rate of return to home equity to obtain an estimate of the income that the household would receive if it chose to shift the amount held as home equity into an annuity paying income to the household. (See appendix B for a description of the methodology and the 1992 rate of return used to calculate this benefit.) This approach avoids many of the estimation problems of the first approach. The primary measurement problems associated with the net imputed rate of return approach are the lack of home equity data from the CPS, and the necessity of choosing an appropriate rate of return.

4. *Should an income definition that includes the net imputed return on home equity be used in the determination of poverty status?* A concern with adding this component to an income definition has to do with the way the original poverty thresholds were defined. Because this component (net imputed return on home equity) was not part of the income definition used in calculating the poverty "multiplier," there is an argument for not including it in an

income definition that is used to determine poverty status. This argument holds, to some degree, for any income component that was not part of the original definition. A counter-argument, that certain income components (e.g., food stamps) were small or non-existent at the time the poverty definition was developed, clearly does not apply to home equity.

5. *Should school lunch subsidies be counted as income, and if so, how should they be valued?* For this report, school lunch subsidies (including those associated with regular-price lunches) have been counted as income at their full subsidy value. There are two issues of concern. The first is whether it is consistent to count school lunch subsidies when the value of subsidized meals consumed in a business situation are not counted. The latter meals include those consumed by business travelers for which the traveler is reimbursed, and those consumed in a business setting that are paid for by an employer. If a decision is made to count school lunch subsidies, an issue remains about whether the full amount of the subsidy should be counted as income. Families who participate in this program have no choice about the quantity and type of food and their perception of the income value of the benefit may be well below the full subsidy value.

OTHER MEASUREMENT ISSUES

1. *What corrections should be made for underreporting?* Household respondents tend to underreport some types of income and the problem can be severe for those sources that are received at irregular intervals or for those sources about which the household respondent may have limited information. The Census Bureau expects to intensify its research in this area to obtain more current and accurate estimates of the extent of the problem and to identify methods for adjusting for underreporting.
2. *Should the experimental CPI-U-X1 index be used to adjust poverty thresholds through time?* Poverty data are based on a definition developed in 1965 by researchers at the Social Security Administration. Year-to-year adjustments for inflation are made to the poverty thresholds based on the official Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). Prior to 1983, the official CPI-U measured housing cost changes using a procedure which included changes in the asset value of homes and led to excessive growth in the index during the late 1970's as housing prices and interest rates increased rapidly. In 1983, in an effort to solve this problem, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced a rental equivalence approach to measuring housing cost changes. The official CPI-U time series, therefore, is based on an asset approach

to homeownership prior to 1983 and on a rental equivalence approach from 1983 to the present. In order to provide a consistent time series, BLS constructed an experimental series (CPI-U-X1) for 1967 through 1982 based on the rental equivalence approach. Since the effect of adjusting poverty thresholds for inflation is cumulative, a lower measure of inflation in the past results in lower current thresholds. If poverty thresholds had been updated between 1967 and 1982 based on the experimental CPI-U-X1 rather than the official CPI-U, the current thresholds would be approximately 8 percent lower and fewer people would be classified as below the poverty level. It should be noted that proper selection of the most appropriate CPI index is only one of many issues surrounding the accuracy of the current poverty definition. The resolution of some of the other poverty definition questions would have considerably more impact on the number of poor and poverty rate. Other definitional issues include (1) the food-to-total-income ratio inherent in the current definition; (2) the use of different thresholds for the elderly in one- and two-person households; (3) how and whether to incorporate the value of medical benefits and other noncash benefits; (4) the exclusion of the homeless in the CPS since it is a household survey; (5) the use of pre-tax or after-tax income; (6) regional cost of living differences; and (7) the inclusion of assets and liabilities.

3. *Should the experimental CPI-U-X1 index be used to adjust income measures through time?* Based on a consensus among economists consulted, a decision was made to use the CPI-U-X1 to adjust the income measures (e.g., median household income) shown in this report.

HIGHLIGHTS

(Figures in parentheses denote 90-percent confidence intervals.)

- The use of a fully adjusted income definition, that is, one that includes the effect of taxes, cash and noncash benefits, capital gains, employee health benefits, and net return on home equity results in a more equal distribution of income than under the official money income definition.
- It has long been known that both taxes and transfers have an equalizing effect on the distribution of income. One of the important findings of the Bureau's tax and benefit research is that the effect of government transfers is much more significant than taxes in redistributing income.
- Under four of the definitions (definitions 2, 3, 5, and 8), median household income showed a real decline between 1991 and 1992. Neither the official money income definition nor the fully adjusted income definition showed a change in real income.
- When year-to-year comparisons were made between 1991 and 1992, poverty estimates of the number of poor persons increased under all definitions except definition 13, which adds the value of Medicaid, and definition 15, which adds the net imputed return on home equity in own home. When poverty rates are compared, eight of the 15 show a statistically significant increase in poverty, though neither the official nor the fully adjusted definitions show an increase.
- Based on the official money income definition, the median income of Black households was 57.6 (± 2.0) percent of the White median income in 1992. The use of a definition of income that has been broadened to include the effect of taxes and noncash benefits results in a ratio of 64.3 (± 1.6) percent.
- The ratio of median income of households with a householder of Hispanic origin to White households was 70.6 (± 2.6) percent under the official definition, compared with 75.6 (± 2.2) percent based on the broadened definition of income that includes taxes and the value of transfer benefits.
- Analyses of the incremental effect of adding or subtracting income sources show that when the current income measure was modified to exclude government money transfers (definition 2), the number of persons below the poverty level rose sharply from 36.9 (± 0.9) million to 57.3 (± 1.1) million and the poverty rate rose from 14.5 (± 0.3) percent to 22.6 (± 0.4) percent.
- The incremental effect of subtracting income and payroll taxes from income (definitions 5, 6, 7, and 8) was to produce higher estimates of the number of persons in poverty (an increase of 1.7 (± 0.8) million) and the poverty rate (an increase of 0.7 (± 0.4) percentage points).
- The addition of nonmeans-tested government cash transfers (primarily Social Security) to an income definition that included only private sector income had a strong effect on poverty estimates; the number of persons in poverty decreased by 17.9 (± 1.4) million and the poverty rate decreased by 7.1 (± 0.3) percentage points.
- The effect of adding means-tested cash transfers (primarily AFDC and SSI) was small compared with nonmeans-tested cash transfers. The addition of means-tested cash transfers (definition 12) to an income definition that included private sector income and government nonmeans-tested cash transfers reduced the estimate of persons in poverty by 2.8 (± 0.7) million and the poverty rate by 1.1 (± 0.3) percentage points.
- The addition of means-tested noncash transfers (food stamps, housing, and Medicaid) to an income definition that included cash income from the private and

government sectors reduced the number in poverty by 3.4 (± 0.6) million and the poverty rate by 1.3 (± 0.3) percentage points.

- The incremental effect of some income components was different for Whites than for Blacks or persons of Hispanic origin. For example, the addition of nonmeans-tested government cash transfers to an income definition based on private sector income reduced the number of persons in poverty by 37.3 (± 1.3) percent for Whites, 14.5 (± 3.0) percent for Blacks, and 13.8 (± 3.8) percent for persons of Hispanic origin.
- On average, poverty estimates using the CPI-U-X1 to adjust poverty thresholds were approximately 1.4 (± 0.3) percentage points and 3.6 (± 1.2) million persons lower than estimates using the CPI-U.

DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF BENEFITS AND TAXES

Taxes, government transfers, and other benefits have substantial effects on the level and distribution of income. These effects can be seen by examining distributional changes under the 15 different definitions of income used in this report. Text tables A through E and detailed table 1 show data on the distribution of income under the 15 definitions.

Under the official definition of income (definition 1), which is based on money income before taxes and includes government cash transfers, aggregate household income totaled \$3,761 billion in 1992 for the 96.4 million households in the United States. (See table A.) Median household income was \$30,786. Looking at the distribution of definition 1, household income by income

quintiles, 3.8 percent of the total was received by the lowest quintile, 9.4 percent by the second quintile, 15.9 percent by the third quintile, 24.1 percent by the fourth quintile, and 46.8 percent by the highest quintile (see table B). The degree of income inequality is summarized by the Gini index, which is a statistic that varies between 0 (perfect equality) and 1 (perfect inequality). In 1992, the Gini index of household income under definition 1 was .430.

Definition 2 shows the effect on the income distribution when income is defined to exclude government cash transfers. This definition represents the amount and distribution of income generated by the private sector. The exclusion of government cash transfers lowered aggregate household income by \$327 billion to \$3,435 billion, and lowered median household income by 10.2 percent, to \$27,655. The distribution of income generated by the private sector was much more unequal than the distribution under the official definition of income. (See table B.) The exclusion of cash transfers resulted in declines in the shares of income received by the lowest two quintiles of households (from 3.8 percent to 1.0 percent, and from 9.4 percent to 7.8 percent, respectively), and increases in the shares of income received by the two highest quintiles (from 24.1 percent to 25.3 percent, and from 46.8 percent to 50.4 percent, respectively). The Gini index under this definition of income, .490, was 14.0 percent higher than the index under the official income definition (.430).

The distributional effect of capital gains and losses is shown in definition 3. The addition of net capital gains to the definition of income resulted in an increase of \$82 billion in aggregate income, from \$3,435 billion to \$3,517 billion. Capital gains are concentrated in the upper

Table A. Median, Mean, and Aggregate Household Income, by Definition of Income: 1992

[Total households = 96,391,000]

Definition of income	Median income	Mean income	Aggregate income (in billions)
Income before taxes:			
1. Money income excluding Capital gains (current measure)	\$30,786	\$39,020	\$3,761.2
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	27,655	35,633	3,434.7
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains	27,879	36,485	3,516.8
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income.	29,350	38,147	3,677.0
Income after taxes:			
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	27,472	35,967	3,466.9
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC)	25,301	31,609	3,046.9
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	25,376	31,698	3,055.4
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes	24,684	30,505	2,940.4
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	27,651	33,530	3,232.0
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare.	28,964	34,438	3,319.5
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	28,977	34,450	3,320.6
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	29,139	34,811	3,355.5
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid	29,395	35,015	3,375.1
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers	29,522	35,288	3,401.4
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home	31,321	37,555	3,620.0

Table B. Percentage of Aggregate Income Received by Income Quintiles and Index of Income Concentration, by Definition of Income: 1991 and 1992

Definition of income	1992 quintiles					1992 Gini index	1991 quintiles					1991 Gini index
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest		Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
Income before taxes:												
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure).....	3.8	9.4	15.9	24.1	46.8	.430	3.8	9.5	16.0	24.2	46.5	.425
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers ...	1.0	7.8	15.6	25.3	50.4	.490	1.1	8.0	15.9	25.3	49.6	.483
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains.....	0.9	7.6	15.4	24.8	51.3	.497	1.1	7.8	15.6	24.8	50.6	.491
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income.....	0.9	7.4	15.4	25.3	51.0	.497	1.1	7.7	15.5	25.2	50.6	.490
Income after taxes:												
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes ..	0.9	7.4	15.4	25.0	51.3	.499	1.0	7.7	15.4	25.0	50.9	.492
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC)	1.1	8.1	16.0	25.6	49.1	.478	1.2	8.3	16.2	25.7	48.6	.471
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).....	1.1	8.3	16.0	25.6	49.0	.476	1.2	8.4	16.2	25.7	48.4	.470
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes	1.1	8.4	16.3	25.5	48.6	.471	1.3	8.7	16.3	25.7	48.0	.464
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	3.6	10.2	16.5	24.5	45.1	.415	3.7	10.4	16.6	24.6	44.7	.410
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare	3.8	10.7	16.9	24.4	44.3	.404	3.8	10.9	16.8	24.5	44.0	.400
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches.....	3.8	10.7	16.9	24.4	44.3	.404	3.8	10.9	16.8	24.5	44.0	.400
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers ..	4.4	10.8	16.8	24.2	43.9	.395	4.5	11.0	16.7	24.2	43.6	.391
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid	4.5	10.9	16.8	24.2	43.7	.392	4.6	11.0	16.8	24.2	43.4	.388
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers	4.9	11.0	16.7	24.0	43.3	.385	5.0	11.1	16.7	24.0	43.1	.380
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home....	5.1	11.0	16.7	23.9	43.3	.381	5.1	11.1	16.7	23.9	43.1	.379

portion of the income distribution (89.3 percent of aggregate capital gains were received by households in the highest quintile in 1992). Thus, the inclusion of capital gains results in an even less equal distribution of income. Under this definition, there were increases in both the share of income received by the highest quintile (from 50.4 percent to 51.3 percent) and in the Gini index (from .490 to .497). There was also a significant decline in the median income of all households.

Employer contributions to health insurance represent a major source of private sector compensation, as shown in definition 4. In 1992, these wage supplements

were estimated to be \$160 billion, raising aggregate household income to \$3,677 billion. Their effect on median household income was to increase it by 5.3 percent, to \$29,350. Since health insurance benefits are received by persons throughout the income distribution and do not vary by a significant degree in value, the inclusion of these benefits did not have a significant effect on income inequality, as reflected in the fact that there was no significant change in the Gini index under this income definition.

The effect of taxes on the distribution of income are shown in definitions 5 through 8. Definition 5 shows the effect of Social Security payroll taxes. In the aggregate

these taxes totaled \$210 billion in 1992, lowering aggregate income to \$3,467 billion. The inclusion of payroll taxes resulted in a 6.4 percent decline in median household income, to \$27,472. Social Security payroll taxes did not have a significant impact on income inequality, as shown by the fact that their inclusion did not result in a change in the Gini index.

Definition 6 shows the effect of Federal individual income taxes prior to the inclusion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Definition 7 shows the effect of the EITC separately. The 1992 estimate of Federal individual taxes (excluding the EITC) was \$420 billion; its inclusion lowered median household income by 7.9 percent, to \$25,301. Though Federal individual income tax rates are progressive, the effect of Federal income taxes on the redistribution of income was relatively minor. Federal income taxes lowered the Gini index by only 4.2 percent, from .499 to .478.

The aggregate value of the EITC was estimated to be \$9 billion in 1992. About 10 million households were estimated to be eligible for this credit in 1992; the mean benefit was \$830.¹ The credit had no discernable effect on income summary measures.

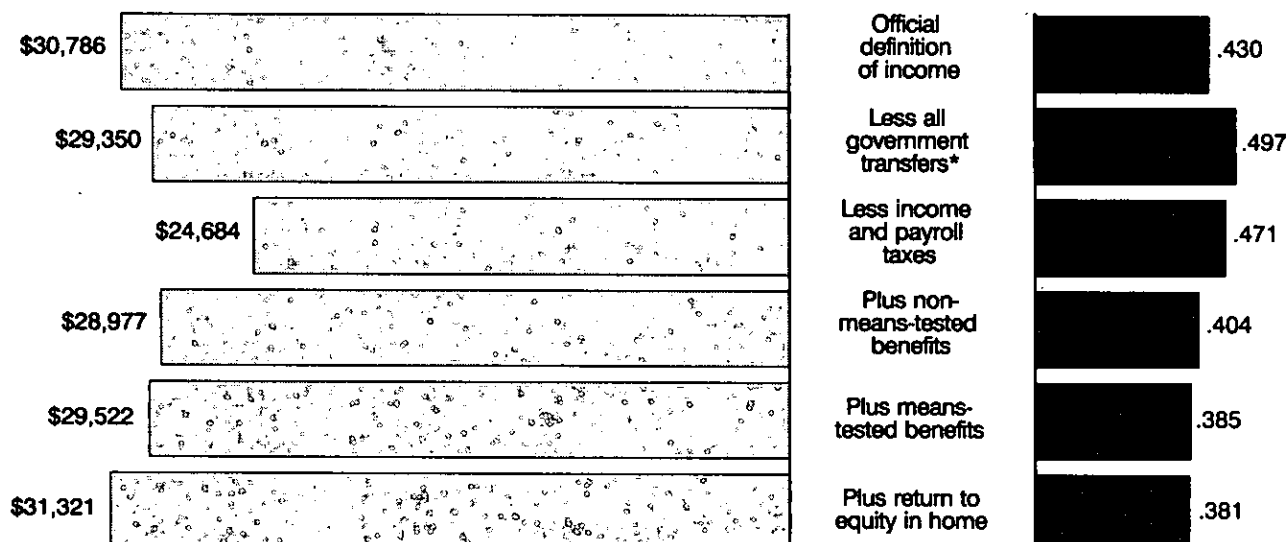
¹Since the EITC is a refundable tax credit, this amount includes both the amount taxes were reduced as a result of the credit and the amount received by the recipient (if the credit was greater than Federal income taxes owed).

The effect of State individual income taxes (definition 8) was to lower aggregate income by \$115 billion, to \$2,940 billion. After accounting for State income taxes, median household income was reduced by 2.7 percent, to \$24,684. State individual income taxes had little or no effect on the share of income going to each quintile. The effect of the taxes on the Gini index was also quite small, reducing it from .476 to .471.

At this point, one can assess the combined effect of Federal and State individual income taxes and Social Security payroll taxes on the distribution of income. Overall, these taxes lowered aggregate household income by \$737 billion, from \$3,677 billion to \$2,940 billion. Their effect on median household income was to lower it by 15.9 percent, from \$29,350 to \$24,684 (see figure 1). The combined effect of taxes on the Gini index was to reduce it by 5.2 percent, from .497 to .471.

The effect of government transfers on the distribution of income are shown in definitions 9 through 14. Nonmeans-tested government cash transfers (definition 9) include Social Security and Railroad Retirement, nonmeans-tested Veterans' payments, unemployment and workers' compensation, and Pell Grants. These benefits, totaling \$292 billion in 1992, raised median household income by 12.0 percent, to \$27,651. Nonmeans-tested cash transfers had a significant effect on income inequality. They increased the share of income going to the lowest quintile (from 1.1 percent to 3.6 percent), and

Figure 1.
Median Household Income and Gini Index, by Income
Definition: 1992



*Includes capital gains and employer supplements for health insurance.

lowered the share of income going to the highest quintile (from 48.6 percent to 45.1 percent). These payments also had a significant effect on the Gini index, lowering it by 11.9 percent, from .471 to .415.

Definitions 10 and 11 show the effect of nonmeans-tested government noncash transfers. Adding the fungible value of Medicare (definition 10) increased aggregate income by \$88 billion, and raised median household income by 4.7 percent, to \$28,964. The effect of Medicare on income inequality was minor; its inclusion in the income definition lowered the Gini index by 2.7 percent, to .404. The value of regular-price school lunches (definition 11) had no significant effect on income distribution measures. The aggregate value of this benefit was only \$1 billion in 1992.

Definition 12 shows the effect of adding means-tested cash transfers to the income definition. These include AFDC and other public assistance payments, Supplemental Security Income, and means-tested Veterans' payments. Overall, means-tested cash transfers raised aggregate income by \$35 billion in 1992, though these payments had no statistically significant effect on median household income. Means-tested cash transfers had a significant effect on the share of income received by the lowest quintile, raising it from 3.8 percent to 4.4 percent. None of the other quintiles were affected. Their effect on the Gini index was to lower it from .404 to .395.

Definitions 13 and 14 show the effect of means-tested government noncash transfers on the income distribution. The fungible value of Medicaid (definition 13) was \$20 billion in 1992. The inclusion of the fungible value of Medicaid in the definition of income had no significant effect on the Gini index, but did result in a slight increase in change in median household income.

The effect of means-tested government noncash benefits other than Medicaid is shown in definition 14. These benefits include food stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, and rent subsidies. The value of these benefits was \$26 billion in 1992. The addition of these benefits to the income definition had no statistically significant effect on median household income, though their inclusion did have an effect on the Gini index, lowering it from .392 to .385.

At this point, an assessment of the combined effect of the tax and transfer systems on the distribution of income is possible. The taxes measured in this study lowered aggregate income by \$737 billion, and lowered median household income by 15.9 percent, while the value of all government transfers raised aggregate income by \$461 billion, and raised median household income (from its lower after-tax base) by 19.6 percent.

An important finding of the Census Bureau's tax and benefit research was that government transfers were much more significant than taxes in lowering income inequality. In 1992, taxes lowered the Gini index by 5.2

percent (from .497 to .471) while transfers lowered the Gini index by 18.3 percent (from .471 to .385).

Definition 15 shows the effect of including net imputed return on home equity to the definition of income. This income component raised aggregate household income by \$219 billion, and raised median household income by 6.1 percent, to \$31,321. The inclusion of net imputed return on home equity did not have an effect on the Gini index, a reflection of the fact that homeowners are spread throughout the income distribution.

The fully-adjusted income aggregate, one that takes into account the effect of taxes, transfers, and other benefits, was estimated to be \$3,620 billion in 1992, lower than the aggregate under the official income definition (\$3,761 billion). It is important to note that the distribution of income was more equal under the fully-adjusted income measure, as reflected in the lower Gini index (.381) than under the official measure (.430).

CHANGES IN INCOME BY DEFINITION: 1991-92

Based on the official definition of income, median household income remained unchanged for all households between 1991 and 1992 in real terms. As shown in table C, there was an apparent decline in real income between 1991 and 1992 for eight of the other 14 definitions of income shown in this report, however, only four (definitions 2, 3, 5, and 8) were statistically significant. The decline under the definition of money income generated by the private sector (definition 2) median household income declined by 1.7 percent; under definition 3 median income declined by 1.3 percent; under definition 5 median income declined by 1.2 percent; and under definition 8 median income declined by 1.0 percent.² There was no change in real median household income under the fully-adjusted income measure (definition 15).

MEDIAN INCOMES: 1979 TO 1992

In addition to showing the 1991 to 1992 changes, table D shows changes in median household income by definition of income for the period 1979 to 1992 divided into the following subperiods: 1979 to 1983, 1983 to 1989, and 1989 to 1992. The years 1983 and 1989 were chosen as peaks and troughs in the relevant time series. 1979 is the first year for which these calculations are possible.

Under definition 1, the official measure that counts money income before taxes but does not count capital gains, the period from 1979 to 1983 was marked by a

²There were no statistically significant differences between the decline in median household income under definitions 2, 3, 5, and 8.

Table C. Median Household Income by Definition: 1991 and 1992

[Medians are in 1992 dollars]

Definition of income	Median income		Percent change 1991-1992
	1992	1991	
Income before taxes:			
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure).....	\$30,786	\$31,034	-0.8
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	27,655	28,125	*-1.7
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains	27,879	28,254	*-1.3
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income.....	29,350	29,660	-1.0
Income after taxes:			
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	27,472	27,819	*-1.2
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC)	25,301	25,568	-1.0
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).....	25,376	25,615	-0.9
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes	24,684	24,942	*-1.0
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	27,651	27,621	0.1
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare	28,964	28,779	0.6
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	28,977	28,793	0.6
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	29,139	28,950	0.7
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid.....	29,395	29,169	0.8
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers.....	29,522	29,285	0.8
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home	31,321	31,399	-0.2

* Significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

decline in real median household income. In 1983, median household income was \$29,607, or 5.1 percent lower in real terms than the 1979 figure of \$31,209.

The table shows that in 1983, median household income was lower than in 1979 for 14 of the 15 definitions of income figures. There was no statistically significant change under definition 15 which includes in the income definition the net imputed returned on home equity. It is of interest that the decline in household income from 1979 to 1983 under definition 14 (3.5 percent), was lower than the decline under definition 1 (5.1) for those years, pointing out that one of the effects of using a more comprehensive definition of income (which includes the effect of taxes and noncash benefits) was to soften the impact of declining real incomes.

The period from 1983 to 1989 was marked by increases in real median household income, regardless of which income definition is used. These increases ranged between 7.1 percent (definition 15) and 12.5 percent (definition 2). Under definition 1, median household income was \$32,706 in 1989 (10.5 percent higher than the 1983 figure of \$29,607).

The most recent period, 1989 to 1992, saw declines in real median household income. These declines are visible under each of the income definitions and range from -3.1 percent (definition 14) to -8.5 percent (definition 2). Under definition 1, median household income was \$30,786 in 1992, or 5.9 percent lower than the 1989 figure of \$32,706. The decline in real income under definition 15 was 4.8 percent. The percentage declines for these two definitions are not statistically different from each other.

INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS

Different income definitions result in quite different income distributions and summary measures for all households. As shown by the 1992 income data presented in table E, the equalizing effect of taxes and transfers affects income comparisons between population subgroups to varying degrees.

Under the official income definition, the median income of Black households (\$18,660) was 57.6 percent of the White median (\$32,368). Subtracting cash transfers and adding capital gains and health insurance supplements (definition 4) reduced the ratio to 53.3 percent (\$16,636/\$31,214). The subtraction of Federal and State income taxes and payroll taxes (definition 8) results in an increase in the ratio to 57.4 percent (\$14,989/\$26,124),³ and the addition of cash and noncash transfers (definition 14) results in a further increase in the Black-to-White income ratio to 64.3 percent (\$19,878/\$30,893).

Using a broader definition of income also has an effect on comparisons of the income of White households to those with a householder of Hispanic origin. Based on the official income definition, the median income of Hispanic-origin households (\$22,848) was 70.6 percent that of White households (\$32,368). Based on a definition of income that has been broadened to include the effects of taxes and transfers (definition 14), the ratio was 75.6 percent (\$23,347/\$30,893).

³Black-to-White income ratios under definitions 1 and 8 were not significantly different from one another.

Table D. Median Household Income, by Definition of Income: Selected Years

[In 1992 dollars. Inflation adjustments based on CPI-U-X1]

Definition of income	Median income						Percent change			
	1992	1991	1990	1989	1983	1979	1991 to 1992	1989 to 1992	1983 to 1989	1979 to 1983
Income before taxes:										
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure)	30,786	31,034	32,142	32,706	29,607	31,209	-0.8	*-5.9	*10.5	*-5.1
2. Definition 1 less govern- ment cash transfers	27,655	28,125	29,265	30,223	26,858	29,211	*-1.7	*-8.5	*12.5	*-8.1
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains	27,879	28,254	29,386	30,426	27,368	29,626	*-1.3	*-8.4	*11.2	*-7.6
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	29,350	29,660	30,817	31,822	28,474	30,762	-1.0	*-7.8	*11.8	*-7.4
Income after taxes:										
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	27,472	27,819	28,855	29,904	26,947	29,270	*-1.2	*-8.1	*11.0	*-7.9
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC)	25,301	25,568	26,475	27,395	24,437	26,141	-1.0	*-7.6	*12.1	*-6.5
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	25,376	25,615	26,512	27,430	24,450	26,168	-0.9	*-7.5	*12.2	*-6.6
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes	24,684	24,942	25,797	26,622	23,913	25,629	*-1.0	*-7.3	*11.3	*-6.7
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested gov- ernment cash transfers	27,651	27,621	28,411	29,084	26,615	27,700	0.1	*-4.9	*9.3	*-3.9
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare	28,964	28,779	29,423	30,056	27,275	28,145	0.6	*-3.6	*10.2	*-3.1
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	28,977	28,793	29,435	30,068	27,294	28,168	0.6	*-3.6	*10.2	*-3.1
12. Definition 11 plus means- tested government cash transfers	29,139	28,950	29,565	30,206	27,388	28,291	0.7	*-3.5	*10.3	*-3.2
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid	29,395	29,169	29,763	30,358	27,522	28,445	0.8	*-3.2	*10.3	*-3.2
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means- tested government non- cash transfers	29,522	29,285	29,858	30,451	27,623	28,614	0.8	*-3.1	*10.2	*-3.5
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed returns on equity in own home ...	31,321	31,399	31,876	32,904	30,714	30,504	-0.2	*-4.8	*7.1	0.7

* Significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Differences in income ratios by income definition can be observed when comparing households with a female householder, no husband present, with related children, to married-couple households with children. Under the official income definition, the median income of households with a female householder, no husband present, with children was 33.4 percent of that of married-couple households with children (\$14,896/\$44,545). Based on a definition of income that includes the effect of taxes and transfers (definition 14), the ratio increased to 44.4 percent (\$17,703/\$39,936).

The importance of income definitions to differences between population subgroups is particularly apparent for households with children and elderly households. Under definition 1, median money income was \$36,474 for households with children under 18 years of age, and \$18,378 for households with members 65 years old and over. Thus in 1992 the median income of the latter group was 50.4 percent of the median income of the former group. Subtracting cash transfers and adding

capital gains and employer-provided health insurance (definition 4) lowered the ratio to 21.0 percent (\$7,853/\$37,469). The payment of taxes (definition 8) raised the ratio slightly, to 23.8 percent (\$7,568/\$31,735). The addition of cash and noncash transfers (definition 14) more than doubled the ratio, bringing it to 67.0 percent (\$22,749/\$33,959), and adding the effect of home equity (definition 15) resulted in a further increase in the ratio to 74.0 percent (\$26,055/\$35,189).

POVERTY STATUS

Text tables F through L show how poverty estimates changed when income was defined to include or exclude certain components. The starting point for each of the tables is the current income measure (money income excluding capital gains before taxes) that is used to produce the official poverty estimates. Table F shows how the overall poverty figures changed when specific components were subtracted or added to the definition

Table E. Median Household Income by Selected Characteristics and Definition: 1992

Characteristics	Definition 1 (Current measure)	Definition 4 (Definition 1 less government cash transfers plus capital gains and employee health benefits)	Definition 8 (Definition 4 less taxes)	Definition 14 (Definition 8 plus government trans- fers)	Definition 15 (Definition 14 plus return on home equity)
All households	\$30,786	\$29,350	\$24,684	\$29,522	\$31,321
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER					
White	32,368	31,214	26,124	30,893	32,799
Black	18,660	16,636	14,989	19,878	20,796
Asian or Pacific Islander	38,153	38,837	31,270	34,327	36,501
Hispanic origin ¹	22,848	21,672	19,312	23,347	24,280
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD					
Married-couple households with related children under 18	44,545	46,371	38,497	39,936	41,539
Female householder, no husband present with related children under 18	14,896	13,023	12,890	17,733	18,127
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS					
With members 65 years old and over	18,378	7,853	7,568	22,749	26,055
With related children under 18	36,474	37,469	31,735	33,959	35,189

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table F. Number and Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income: 1992 and 1991

[Total number of persons was 253,969,000 in 1992 and 251,179,000 in 1991. Numbers in thousands]

Definition of income	1992		1991		1992-1991 difference	
	Number below poverty	Poverty rate	Number below poverty	Poverty rate	Number below poverty	Poverty rate
Income before taxes:						
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure)	36,880	14.5	35,708	14.2	*1,172	0.3
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	57,287	22.6	54,803	21.8	*2,484	*0.8
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains	57,220	22.5	54,644	21.8	*2,576	*0.7
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	55,660	21.9	53,087	21.1	*2,573	*0.8
Income after taxes:						
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	58,256	22.9	55,198	22.0	*3,058	*0.9
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC)	58,862	23.2	55,939	22.3	*2,923	*0.9
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	56,940	22.4	54,361	21.6	*2,579	*0.8
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes	57,350	22.6	54,697	21.8	*2,653	*0.8
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	39,481	15.5	38,037	15.1	*1,444	0.4
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare	38,331	15.1	36,805	14.7	*1,526	0.4
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	38,316	15.1	36,751	14.6	*1,565	*0.5
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	35,513	14.0	34,188	13.6	*1,325	0.4
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid	33,081	13.0	32,367	12.9	714	0.1
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers	29,719	11.7	28,545	11.4	*1,174	0.3
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home	26,533	10.4	25,772	10.3	761	0.1

*Significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

of income. In 1992, the official estimate of the number of persons in poverty (definition 1) was 36.9 million, or 14.5 percent of the population.

When the current income measure was modified to exclude government cash transfers (definition 2) the number of persons below the poverty line rose sharply, from 36.9 million to 57.3 million, and the poverty rate rose from 14.5 percent to 22.6 percent.

Adding in capital gains and the value of employer-provider health insurance (definitions 3 and 4) had a relatively minor effect on the poverty estimates. The combined effect of the two additions was to reduce the number in poverty from 57.3 million to 55.7 million and the proportion in poverty from 22.6 percent to 21.9 percent.

Income definitions 5, 6, 7, and 8 deduct income taxes (Federal and State) and payroll taxes and add the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to income definition 4. Adjusting the income definition for taxes produced an increase of 1.7 million in the estimate of the number of persons in poverty (from 55.7 to 57.4 million) and an increase of 0.7 percentage points in the poverty rate (from 21.9 percent to 22.6 percent). Definition 7 shows the effect of the EITC on poverty separately. The data show that when the EITC was added to a measure of income after deducting Federal income taxes, the number of poor decreased by 1.9 million and the poverty rate declined by 0.8 percentage points.

Definitions 9 through 14 introduce specific types of government transfers, both cash and noncash, and table F shows the extent to which these transfers reduced poverty estimates. The addition of nonmeans-tested government cash transfers (primarily Social Security) had a very strong impact on poverty estimates. The addition of this income component reduced the estimate of the number of persons in poverty by 17.9 million persons (from 57.4 to 39.5 million), and reduced the estimated poverty rate from 22.6 to 15.5 percent (see definition 9). The addition of the fungible value of Medicare (definition 10) had a relatively minor effect on poverty estimates, reducing the number from 39.5 to 38.3 million and the rate from 15.5 to 15.1 percent.

Adding the subsidy value of regular-price school lunches to the definition of income (definition 11) did not have a statistically significant effect on the number of poor or the poverty rate.

The effect on poverty estimates of adding means-tested cash transfers (primarily AFDC and SSI) was small compared to the effect of adding nonmeans-tested cash transfers. Adding in means-tested cash transfers (definition 12) reduced the estimate of the number of persons in poverty by 2.8 million (from 38.3 to 35.5 million), compared to the previously cited reduction of 17.9 million after adding nonmeans-tested cash transfers. The poverty rate associated with definition 12 was 14.0 percent, down 1.1 percentage points from the previous definition. The next definition (13) shows the

effect of defining income to include the fungible value of Medicaid. The addition of this component had a relatively small effect: the estimated number in poverty fell from 35.5 to 33.1 million, and the rate fell from 14.0 percent to 13.0 percent. The addition of other means-tested noncash benefits, which include food stamps, school lunches, and rent subsidies (definition 14), lowered the estimate of the number of persons in poverty from 33.1 to 29.7 million and lowered the poverty rate from 13.0 to 11.7 percent.

Definition 15 adds to income the net imputed return on equity in one's home. The appropriateness of determining poverty status by using an income definition that includes this component was discussed earlier in this report. The addition of this component reduced the estimated number of persons in poverty by 3.2 million (from 29.7 to 26.5 million) and reduced the estimated poverty rate by 1.3 percentage points (from 11.7 to 10.4 percent).

A review of the data shows that the income component that had the largest incremental effect on the poverty estimate was Social Security (the primary component of nonmeans-tested government cash transfers). Other types of government transfers had smaller incremental effects.

CHANGES IN POVERTY BY DEFINITION: 1991-92

When year-to-year comparisons were made between 1991 and 1992, poverty estimates of the number of poor persons increased significantly under all definitions except definition 13, which adds the value of Medicaid, and definition 15, which adds the net imputed return on home equity in own home. When comparing poverty rates between 1991 and 1992, there were fewer significant changes. Of the 15 income definitions, only 8 showed a statistically significant increase.

From 1991 to 1992, the official estimate of the number of persons in poverty (definition 1) increased by 1.2 million persons (from 35.7 to 36.9 million). The poverty rate did not change significantly. When poverty status was calculated using an income definition that excluded government cash transfers (definition 2), the number of poor increased from 1991 to 1992 by 2.5 million (from 54.8 to 57.3 million) and the poverty rate increased by 0.8 percentage points (from 21.8 to 22.6 percent). Using a definition which includes only private sector income (definition 4), the number of poor increased by 2.6 million and the poverty rate increased from 21.1 to 21.9 percent. When income was defined to exclude income and payroll taxes from private sector income (definition 8), the poverty rate showed a year-to-year increase, from 21.8 to 22.6 percent. When all government nonmeans-tested cash and noncash benefits were included in income (definition 11), the poverty rate

increased between 1991 and 1992 from 14.6 to 15.1 percent, however, when all means-tested benefits were included (definition 14), the poverty rate did not change significantly. Finally, under the most comprehensive definition of income which includes the net return on home equity (definition 15), again, the poverty rate did not change significantly.

POVERTY STATUS: 1979 TO 1992

In addition to showing the 1991 to 1992 changes, table G shows changes in poverty, respectively for the period 1979 to 1992 divided into the following subperiods: 1979 to 1983, 1983 to 1989, 1989 to 1992, and 1991 to 1992. The years 1983 and 1989 were chosen as peaks and troughs in the relevant time series.

Under definition 1, the period from 1979 to 1983 was marked by an increase in the percent of persons in poverty. In 1983, the percent of persons in poverty under definition 1 was 15.2 percent, or 3.5 percentage

points above the 1979 rate of 11.7 percent. The data in table G show that the 1983 poverty rates were higher than the 1979 rates for all 15 definitions.

The period from 1983 to 1989 was marked by a decline in the poverty rate. Under definition 1, the poverty rate in 1989 was 12.8 percent, or 2.4 percentage points lower than the 1983 figure.

The period 1989 to 1992 saw an increase in the percentage of persons in poverty. Under definition 1, the 1992 poverty rate of 14.5 percent was 1.7 percentage points higher than the 1989 rate of 12.8 percent.

POVERTY STATUS OF SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS

Tables H and I show data for persons of all races and for Whites, Blacks, Asians or Pacific Islanders, and persons of Hispanic origin. The data show that the poverty rate for Whites is lower than the rates for Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin regardless of the income

Table G. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income: 1979 to 1992

Definition of income	1992	1991	1990	1989	1983	1979	Difference in percent of persons in poverty			
							1991 to 1992	1989 to 1992	1983 to 1989	1979 to 1983
Income before taxes:										
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure).....	14.5	14.2	13.5	12.8	15.2	11.7	0.3	*1.7	*-2.4	*3.5
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers.....	22.6	21.8	20.5	20.0	23.0	19.5	*0.8	*2.6	*-3.0	*3.5
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains.....	22.5	21.8	20.4	19.9	22.5	19.3	*0.7	*2.6	*-2.6	*3.2
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income.....	21.9	21.1	19.9	19.4	21.8	18.8	*0.8	*2.5	*-2.4	*3.0
Income after taxes:										
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes.....	22.9	22.0	20.9	20.3	22.6	19.4	*0.9	*2.6	*-2.3	*3.2
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC).....	23.2	22.3	21.1	20.5	23.0	19.6	*0.9	*2.7	*-2.5	*3.4
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).....	22.4	21.6	20.6	20.1	22.8	19.2	*0.8	*2.3	*-2.7	*3.6
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes.....	22.6	21.8	20.8	20.3	22.9	19.3	*0.8	*2.3	*-2.6	*3.6
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers.....	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.0	16.1	12.7	0.4	*1.5	*-2.1	*3.4
10. Definition 9 plus the value of medicare.....	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.5	15.7	12.4	0.4	*1.6	*-2.2	*3.3
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches.....	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.5	15.7	12.4	*0.5	*1.6	*-2.2	*3.3
12. Definition 11 plus means- tested government cash transfers.....	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.5	14.8	11.2	0.4	*1.5	*-2.3	*3.6
13. Definition 12 plus the value of medicaid.....	13.0	12.9	12.4	11.7	14.2	10.4	0.1	*1.3	*-2.5	*3.8
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means- tested government noncash transfers.....	11.7	11.4	10.9	10.4	12.7	8.9	0.3	*1.3	*-2.3	*3.8
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed returns on equity in own home...	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.1	10.4	7.5	0.1	*1.3	*-1.3	*2.9

*Significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

definition. However, the data also show that the incremental effect of some income components is different for Whites than for Blacks, Asians or Pacific Islanders, or persons of Hispanic origin. Among Whites, the incremental effect of adding nonmeans-tested government cash transfers (primarily Social Security) to the income definition was to reduce the poverty estimate by 37.3 percent (from 41.7 to 26.1 million). The effect on Blacks was to reduce the estimate by 14.5 percent (from 13.4 to 11.5 million), and the effect on persons of Hispanic origin was to reduce the estimate by 13.8 percent (from 8.2 to 7.0 million).

The incremental effect of income components on the poverty status of persons by age group is shown in table J. The data show that the effect of government transfers on the poverty status of the elderly is large compared to the effect of such transfers on the poverty status of young persons. The percent of older persons (65 years and over) in poverty was 50.3 percent before government transfers were added to the income definition (definition 8). The addition of nonmeans-tested cash transfers (primarily Social Security) reduced the rate to 14.8 percent (definition 9) and the addition of other government transfers brought the rate to 10.4 percent

(definition 14). The total effect of adding government transfers was to reduce the poverty rate of older persons by 79.3 percent. Among those under 18 years of age, the before-transfer poverty rate was 24.7 percent (definition 8) and the addition of all government transfers brought the rate to 16.7 percent (definition 14). The effect of government transfers was to reduce the poverty rate of young persons by 32.4 percent.

Counting the net imputed return on equity in one's own home has a larger effect on poverty rates for older persons than for other age groups. Table J shows that counting this component would reduce the poverty rate of persons 65 years and over by 40.4 percent (from 10.4 to 6.2 percent), compared with 20.8 percent (from 7.7 to 6.1 percent) for persons 45 to 64 years, and 6.4 percent (from 9.4 to 8.8 percent) for persons 25 to 44 years.⁴

The probability of being in poverty is strongly associated with the type of family to which a person belongs. Table K shows poverty rates for persons in families with children by whether the family is a married-couple family

⁴The difference in the poverty rates based on definition 15 for persons 65 years and over (6.2 percent) was not statistically different from the poverty rate for persons 45 to 64 years of age.

Table H. Number of Persons in Poverty, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Definition of Income: 1992

[Numbers in thousands]

Definition of income	All races	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin ¹
ALL INCOME LEVELS					
All persons.....	253,969	211,820	31,916	7,282	22,720
IN POVERTY					
Income before taxes:					
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure).....	36,880	24,523	10,613	912	6,655
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers.....	57,287	41,630	13,357	1,207	8,320
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains.....	57,220	41,553	13,373	1,210	8,306
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income.....	55,660	40,426	13,024	1,160	7,999
Income after taxes:					
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes.....	58,256	42,447	13,481	1,220	8,396
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC).....	58,862	42,877	13,643	1,232	8,498
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).....	56,940	41,432	13,264	1,190	8,137
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes.....	57,530	41,688	13,402	1,200	8,172
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers.....	39,481	26,124	11,458	1,043	7,045
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare.....	38,331	25,316	11,164	1,010	6,827
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches.....	38,316	25,310	11,156	1,010	6,819
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers.....	35,513	23,489	10,346	904	6,335
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid.....	33,081	21,895	9,634	857	5,844
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers.....	29,719	19,865	8,487	741	5,185
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home.....	26,533	17,375	7,896	684	4,883

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table I. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Definition of Income: 1992

Definition of income	All races	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin ¹
ALL INCOME LEVELS					
All persons	253,969	211,820	31,916	7,282	22,720
IN POVERTY					
Income before taxes:					
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure)	14.5	11.6	33.3	12.5	29.3
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	22.6	19.7	41.9	16.6	36.6
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains	22.5	19.6	41.9	16.6	36.6
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	21.9	19.1	40.8	15.9	35.2
Income after taxes:					
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	22.9	20.0	42.2	16.7	37.0
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC)	23.2	20.2	42.7	16.9	37.4
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	22.4	19.6	41.6	16.3	35.8
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes	22.6	19.7	42.0	16.5	36.0
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	15.5	12.3	35.9	14.3	31.0
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare	15.1	12.0	35.0	13.9	30.1
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	15.1	11.9	35.0	13.9	30.0
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	14.0	11.1	32.4	12.4	27.9
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid	13.0	10.3	30.2	11.8	25.7
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers	11.7	9.4	26.6	10.2	22.8
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home	10.4	8.2	24.7	9.4	21.5

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

or a family with a female householder, no husband present. The estimates are shown for Whites, Blacks, Asians or Pacific Islanders, and persons of Hispanic origin.

The official poverty figures show that persons in married-couple families had much lower poverty rates than persons in families with a female householder, no husband present. Among Whites, the rate was 8.7 percent for those in a married-couple family with children and 40.3 percent for those in a female householder family with children and no husband present. The comparable figures were 16.5 and 60.4 percent for Blacks, 9.8 and 38.4 percent for Asians or Pacific Islanders, and 24.7 and 58.5 percent for persons of Hispanic origin.⁵

The data in table K also show the incremental effect on poverty rates of adding various components to and subtracting taxes from the definition of income. The poverty rates associated with income definitions 9 through

14 show the extent to which government transfers lower the poverty rate among the universe of persons who live in families with children. In total, government transfers produced sizable reductions in the poverty rates, but some groups were characterized by high rates of poverty even after all government transfers were included. A comparison of the poverty rates associated with definitions 8 and 14 (pre- and post-transfers) show that transfers reduced the poverty rate of Whites in married-couple families with children from 10.7 percent to 6.4 percent, a reduction of 40.2 percent. Among Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin in married-couple families with children, government transfers reduced the poverty rate by 40.9 percent (from 20.8 percent to 12.3 percent) and 36.7 percent (from 28.6 percent to 18.1 percent), respectively.⁶ Persons in families with a female householder, no husband present had much higher pre-transfer and post-transfer poverty rates. The effect of government transfers was to reduce the poverty rate of Whites in this family category from 46.0 to 30.3 percent. Among Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin in this

⁵The poverty rate for Asians or Pacific Islanders in married-couple families with children (9.8 percent) was not statistically different from the poverty rate for White married-couple families with children (8.7 percent). The poverty rate for White families with a female householder, no husband present with children (40.3 percent) was not statistically different from the Asian and Pacific Islander families with a female householder, no husband present with children (38.4 percent). Similarly, the poverty rate for Black families with a female householder, no husband present with children (60.4 percent) was not statistically different from persons of Hispanic origin in the same category (58.5 percent).

⁶The reductions of 40.2 percent for Whites, 40.9 percent for Blacks, and 36.7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin in the previous sentences were not statistically different.

Table J. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Age and Definition of Income: 1992

Definition of income	Under 18 years		18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Total	Related children				
ALL INCOME LEVELS						
All persons (thousands)	66,834	65,691	24,309	82,206	49,750	30,870
IN POVERTY						
Income before taxes:						
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure)	21.9	21.1	18.0	11.5	8.9	12.9
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	25.3	24.5	21.7	14.6	15.5	50.0
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains	25.2	24.5	21.8	14.6	15.4	50.0
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	24.3	23.5	21.2	14.0	15.0	49.8
Income after taxes:						
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	25.7	25.0	22.4	14.9	15.8	50.2
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC)	25.8	25.1	22.8	15.2	16.1	50.3
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	24.5	23.8	21.9	14.5	15.7	50.2
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes	24.7	23.9	22.0	14.7	15.8	50.3
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	22.4	21.6	19.3	12.4	10.3	14.8
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare	22.2	21.4	19.0	12.2	9.8	12.9
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	22.2	21.4	19.0	12.2	9.8	12.9
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	20.9	20.2	17.9	11.3	8.8	11.5
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid	19.1	18.4	16.9	10.4	8.4	11.4
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers	16.7	16.1	15.7	9.4	7.7	10.4
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home	16.0	15.3	15.1	8.8	6.1	6.2

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table K. Percent of Persons in Poverty in Families With Related Children Under 18 Years, by Type of Family, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Definition of Income: 1992

Definition of income	Married-couple family				Family with female householder, no husband present			
	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin ¹	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin ¹
ALL INCOME LEVELS								
All persons (thousands)	92,257	9,504	4,019	11,591	15,191	10,182	408	3,436
IN POVERTY								
Income before taxes:								
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure)	8.7	16.5	9.8	24.7	40.3	60.4	38.4	58.5
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	11.1	20.8	13.0	30.0	47.3	67.5	42.0	65.9
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains	11.1	21.0	13.1	29.9	47.3	67.6	42.0	66.0
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	10.3	19.4	12.2	28.1	46.2	66.1	41.2	64.3
Income after taxes:								
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	11.5	21.2	13.1	30.2	47.6	67.7	41.3	65.7
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC)	11.6	21.2	13.1	30.6	48.0	68.1	41.3	66.4
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	10.6	20.1	12.3	28.4	45.8	66.1	40.4	64.2
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes	10.7	20.8	12.5	28.6	46.0	66.4	40.4	64.4
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	8.8	17.6	11.0	25.1	41.9	63.0	39.3	61.1
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare	8.7	16.8	11.0	24.4	41.4	62.6	39.3	60.7
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	8.7	16.7	11.0	24.3	41.4	62.6	39.3	60.7
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	8.1	15.5	9.6	22.8	38.3	58.8	36.7	55.9
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid	7.1	14.0	8.8	20.3	35.5	54.2	35.1	52.0
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers	6.4	12.3	6.6	18.1	30.3	46.9	30.8	43.6
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home	5.8	11.5	6.2	17.0	29.3	45.5	27.2	42.6

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

family category, government transfers reduced the poverty rate from 66.4 percent to 46.9 percent and from 64.4 percent to 43.6 percent respectively.⁷

POVERTY STATUS UNDER AN ALTERNATE PRICE INDEX

Poverty estimates based on poverty thresholds adjusted over time for inflation by the CPI-U-X1 series are shown in table L. Since the poverty thresholds based on the CPI-U-X1 are approximately 8 percent lower than the official thresholds based on the CPI-U, the poverty estimates shown are lower than estimates based on the

CPI-U. The section on measurement issues in this report noted that the selection of an appropriate price index is only one of many issues surrounding the current poverty definition. The resolution of other issues could have a considerably larger impact on estimates of the number of poor and poverty rate than the issue of which price index should be used.

On average, the poverty rates based on the CPI-U-X1 are approximately 1.4 percentage points and 3.6 million persons lower than estimates based on the official thresholds. Figure 2 presents a time series of the poverty rate based on the CPI-U and the CPI-U-X1. Using the official definition of income (definition 1), the 1992 poverty rate based on the CPI-U-X1 was 13.1 percent compared to 14.5 percent based on the CPI-U. Using definition 14 (which includes the effect of taxes, cash and noncash benefits, capital gains, and employee health benefits) the poverty rate under the CPI-U-X1

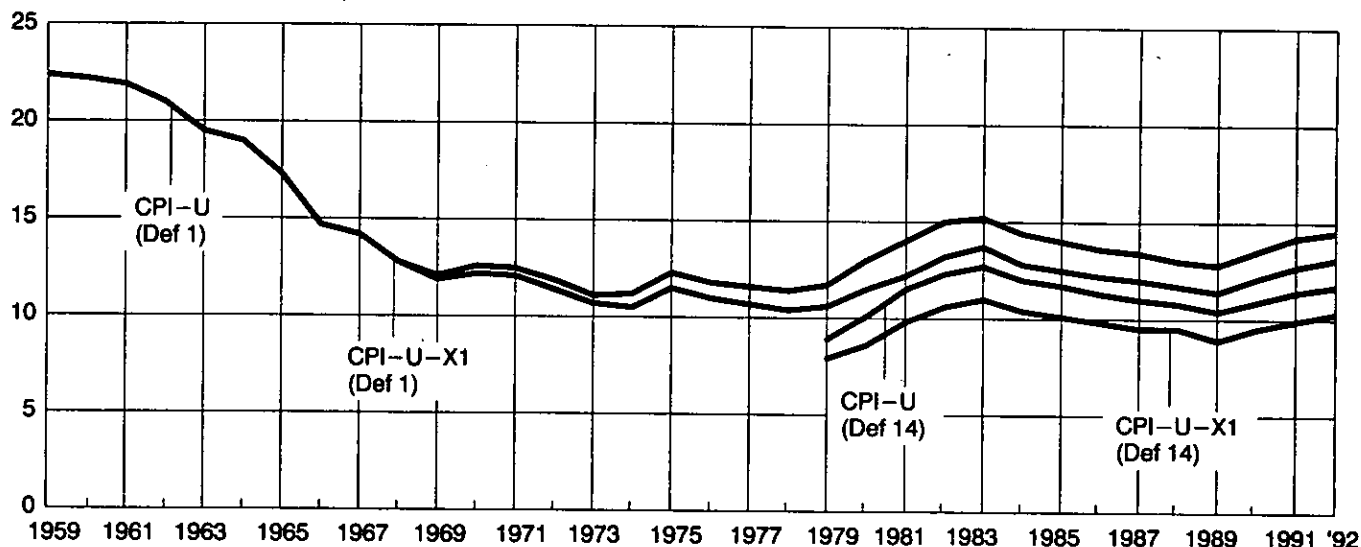
**Table L. Number and Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income: 1992 and 1991
(Poverty Thresholds Based on CPI-U-X1)**

[Total number of persons was 253,969,000 in 1992 and 251,179,000 in 1991. Numbers in thousands]

Definition of income	1992		1991		1992-1991 difference	
	Number below poverty	Poverty rate	Number below poverty	Poverty rate	Number below poverty	Poverty rate
IN POVERTY						
Income before taxes:						
1. Money income excluding capital gains (current measure).....	33,289	13.1	32,009	12.7	*1,280	0.4
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers.....	53,954	21.2	51,349	20.4	*2,605	*0.8
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains.....	53,809	21.2	51,231	20.4	*2,578	*0.8
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income.....	52,519	20.7	50,153	20.0	*2,366	*0.7
Income after taxes:						
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes.....	54,705	21.5	52,384	20.9	*2,321	*0.6
6. Definition 5 less Federal income taxes (excluding the EITC).....	55,095	21.7	52,722	21.0	*2,373	*0.7
7. Definition 6 plus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).....	53,255	21.0	51,189	20.4	*2,066	*0.6
8. Definition 7 less State income taxes.....	53,573	21.1	51,420	20.5	*2,153	*0.6
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers.....	35,979	14.2	34,709	13.8	*1,270	*0.4
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare.....	35,107	13.8	33,872	13.5	*1,235	0.3
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches.....	35,091	13.8	33,867	13.5	*1,224	0.3
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers.....	31,949	12.6	30,992	12.3	*957	0.3
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid.....	29,966	11.8	29,211	11.6	755	0.2
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers.....	26,186	10.3	24,890	9.9	*1,296	0.4
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home.....	23,458	9.2	22,243	8.9	*1,215	0.3

*Significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Figure 2.
Poverty Rates by Definition of Income and Type
of Deflator: 1959 - 1992



Note: Income definition 1 is the official definition of income in Census Bureau reports. Income definition 14 includes the effect of taxes, capital gains, employee benefits, and cash and noncash benefits.

was 10.3 percent compared to 11.7 percent based on the CPI-U. Adding net equity in own home to the income definition (definition 15) results in a poverty rate based on the CPI-U-X1 of 9.2 percent compared with 10.4 percent based on the CPI-U.

Changes in poverty estimates over time based on the CPI-U-X1 and the CPI-U show the same general patterns as the income definition changes.

USER COMMENTS

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of data users. We are particularly interested in receiving comments about this report because of its experimental nature. If you have suggestions or comments, please write to:

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
- B Base less than 75,000.
- NA Not available.
- r Revised.
- X Not applicable.

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3				
ALL HOUSEHOLDS							
Total	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	96 053	89 931	89 937	89 937	89 937	89 965	89 965
With addition or deduction	(X)	43 692	13 211	51 019	72 392	70 504	10 303
Mean addition or deduction	dollars..	7 472	6 213	3 139	2 903	5 957	830
Standard error	dollars..	40	232	11	12	49	6
Mean total income	dollars..	21 083	71 345	55 707	44 115	41 534	17 562
Standard error	dollars..	190	852	267	220	173	165
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	4.6	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10.0	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9.5	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8.8	7.1	7.2	6.7	7.0	7.9	8.2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	7.0	8.1	8.1
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.8	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.4
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.8
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.0
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.6
\$45,000 to \$49,999	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
\$50,000 to \$59,999	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.1
\$60,000 to \$74,999	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.1	6.1	6.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.7	5.8	3.8	3.9
\$100,000 and over	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.5	4.7	2.8	2.9
Summary Measures							
Median	dollars..	30 786	27 655	27 879	29 350	27 472	25 376
Standard error	dollars..	146	183	180	180	170	148
Mean	dollars..	39 020	35 633	36 465	38 147	35 967	31 698
Standard error	dollars..	164	169	166	182	184	148
Gini ratio .....		.430	.490	.497	.487	.499	.478
Standard error .....		.0036	.0036	.0037	.0036	.0037	.0036
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 561	6 709
Percent of households		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	17 072	482	340	4 659	569	1 314
Mean amount	dollars..	7 988	-273	1 298	285	314	590
Standard error	dollars..	55	122	62	5	23	12
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	24 377	20 601	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 177
Percent of households		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	10 796	1 278	5 596	14 426	12 805	5 591
Mean amount	dollars..	8 157	542	1 686	1 061	877	994
Standard error	dollars..	85	90	17	7	8	7
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 176
Percent of households		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	7 009	2 142	12 425	17 028	18 669	2 549
Mean amount	dollars..	6 918	1 390	2 279	2 104	2 264	609
Standard error	dollars..	103	92	13	10	12	14
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	58 288	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 058
Percent of households		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	4 930	3 070	15 872	17 690	19 230	638
Mean amount	dollars..	5 999	1 714	3 110	3 310	4 543	753
Standard error	dollars..	121	93	14	13	19	26
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of deduction	(X)	3 885	6 239	16 787	18 389	19 231	211
Mean amount	dollars..	6 167	11 745	4 326	5 353	14 506	895
Standard error	dollars..	150	487	21	24	144	55

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALL HOUSEHOLDS								
Total	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391	96 391
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	89 990	94 238	94 353	94 414	96 075	96 075	96 176	96 265
With addition or deduction	62 358	38 913	21 734	12 715	8 893	8 210	14 100	62 199
Mean addition or deduction	1 845	7 493	4 029	89	3 920	2 388	1 865	3 514
Standard error	16	42	21	1	52	34	22	30
Mean total income	38 091	27 115	30 252	45 636	16 496	25 467	17 417	44 806
Standard error	174	169	238	377	272	307	148	188
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	17.4	7.3	7.1	7.1	4.6	4.6	3.2	2.4
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	7.8	5.9	7.6	7.6	8.9	8.5	8.4	7.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8.3	9.7	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.8	9.2	8.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8.5	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.5	9.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.6
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6.9	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6.2	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5.7	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8
\$45,000 to \$49,999	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6
\$50,000 to \$59,999	6.9	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.7
\$100,000 and over	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2
Summary Measures								
Median	24 684	27 651	28 964	28 977	29 139	29 395	29 522	31 321
Standard error	135	136	134	134	132	130	129	130
Mean	30 505	33 530	34 438	34 450	34 811	35 015	35 288	37 555
Standard error	139	135	135	135	134	134	133	139
Gini ratio	471	415	404	404	395	392	385	381
Standard error .....	.0036	.0036	.0036	.0036	.0036	.0036	.0036	.0036
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	2 192	10 520	4 103	505	5 378	2 453	6 920	6 998
Mean amount	73	5 526	1 561	85	3 593	1 065	2 139	1 770
Standard error	2	40	22	3	50	27	31	63
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	12 816	9 667	6 160	1 498	1 598	2 438	4 126	9 747
Mean amount	317	8 134	3 715	81	4 286	2 354	1 792	2 272
Standard error	4	70	22	1	141	41	42	40
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 961	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	15 332	7 794	5 042	2 742	866	1 537	2 054	12 912
Mean amount	863	8 401	4 986	87	4 430	3 423	1 379	2 666
Standard error	7	100	38	1	208	79	49	47
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 088
Percent of households	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	15 938	5 996	3 691	3 887	633	1 054	799	15 161
Mean amount	1 688	8 148	5 187	90	4 490	3 311	1 245	3 182
Standard error	10	127	48	1	271	118	69	47
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
With type of deduction	16 080	4 935	2 739	4 083	417	728	202	17 380
Mean amount	4 396	8 204	5 107	92	4 806	3 455	1 375	5 631
Standard error	47	176	60	1	389	176	170	81

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HOUSEHOLDS WITH A WHITE HOUSEHOLDER							
Total	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	81 868	77 801	77 805	77 805	77 805	77 822	77 822
With addition or deduction	(X)	36 843	11 778	44 535	62 133	61 770	7 680
Mean addition or deduction	(X)	7 744	6 376	3 183	3 014	6 168	821
Standard error	(X)	44	246	12	13	54	8
Mean total income	(X)	22 245	72 615	57 007	45 843	42 337	18 112
Standard error	(X)	212	915	269	242	187	192
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	3.6	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.8	15.8	15.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9.1	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8.7	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.8	8.0
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8.0	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.9	8.0	8.1
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.9	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.5
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	7.0	7.0
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.9
\$45,000 to \$49,999	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9
\$50,000 to \$59,999	8.7	8.0	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.6
\$60,000 to \$74,999	8.3	7.8	7.6	8.3	7.6	6.5	6.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6.6	6.3	6.4	7.1	6.1	4.2	4.2
\$100,000 and over	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.0	5.1	3.1	3.1
Summary Measures							
Median	32 368	29 651	29 807	31 214	29 220	26 805	26 858
Standard error	159	211	202	200	187	182	181
Mean	40 780	37 323	38 238	39 954	37 673	33 031	33 108
Standard error	181	187	207	212	204	164	163
Gini ratio .....	.420	.480	.487	.486	.488	.488	.486
Standard error .....	.0039	.0039	.0040	.0039	.0040	.0039	.0039
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 561	6 506	6 709
Percent of households	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	13 311	437	264	3 377	443	851
Mean amount	(X)	8 417	-277	1 352	296	296	566
Standard error	(X)	82	127	72	6	25	15
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	24 377	20 601	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 004	19 177
Percent of households	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.8	19.7	19.6
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	9 268	1 087	4 365	11 560	10 757	4 136
Mean amount	(X)	8 544	566	1 677	1 074	876	963
Standard error	(X)	91	96	20	8	9	9
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	38 084	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 132	32 178
Percent of households	20.5	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.2	20.0	20.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	6 187	1 874	10 564	14 588	16 023	2 024
Mean amount	(X)	7 094	1 385	2 282	2 119	2 265	603
Standard error	(X)	112	99	15	11	13	16
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	58 288	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 042	50 058
Percent of households	20.7	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.6
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	4 406	2 697	14 056	15 851	17 044	496
Mean amount	(X)	6 098	1 752	3 101	3 333	4 574	745
Standard error	(X)	130	100	15	14	20	33
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3
With type of deduction	(X)	3 470	.5 683	15 287	18 757	17 503	172
Mean amount	(X)	6 271	11 840	4 285	5 378	14 678	880
Standard error	(X)	161	490	22	25	152	62

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HOUSEHOLDS WITH A WHITE HOUSEHOLDER								
Total	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083	82 083
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	77 835	80 907	80 978	81 007	81 880	81 880	81 934	82 005
With addition or deduction	54 370	33 742	19 446	10 908	5 819	5 905	8 335	55 895
Mean addition or deduction	1 888	7 739	4 099	89	3 887	2 383	1 659	3 517
Standard error	17	46	22	1	67	39	23	32
Mean total income	38 846	27 925	30 801	46 328	18 195	26 111	18 128	45 375
Standard error	189	182	254	413	357	362	191	199
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	15.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.0
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	7.7	6.3	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8.0	9.5	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8.4	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.4
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.2	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6.4	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2
\$45,000 to \$49,999	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
\$50,000 to \$59,999	7.3	6.0	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.0
\$60,000 to \$74,999	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0
\$100,000 and over	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.5
Summary Measures								
Median	26 124	29 150	30 489	30 503	30 622	30 805	30 893	32 799
Standard error	159	145	135	135	134	133	131	144
Mean	31 657	35 039	36 010	36 022	36 297	36 469	36 657	39 052
Standard error	154	149	149	149	148	148	147	153
Gini ratio .....	.461	.402	.390	.390	.384	.381	.377	.372
Standard error .....	.0039	.0039	.0039	.0039	.0039	.0039	.0039	.0039
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	18.2	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.8	17.6
With type of addition or deduction	1 831	8 374	3 400	375	3 205	1 816	4 303	5 860
Mean amount	73	5 725	1 802	81	3 567	1 048	1 902	1 718
Standard error	3	44	24	3	67	32	34	71
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 582	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.5
With type of addition or deduction	10 768	8 489	5 556	1 215	1 152	1 817	2 831	8 645
Mean amount	314	8 371	3 731	82	4 016	2 310	1 573	2 245
Standard error	4	74	22	2	164	46	44	42
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.5
With type of addition or deduction	13 078	6 960	4 803	2 382	649	1 150	1 493	11 664
Mean amount	860	8 585	5 016	88	4 187	3 343	1 329	2 687
Standard error	7	106	39	1	218	89	53	49
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	20.7	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.9
With type of addition or deduction	14 116	5 485	3 376	3 370	491	761	554	13 801
Mean amount	1 685	8 303	5 200	91	4 618	3 158	1 169	3 143
Standard error	10	134	50	1	326	126	71	48
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.5
With type of deduction	14 578	4 454	2 510	3 584	321	561	153	15 925
Mean amount	4 396	8 304	5 134	92	4 897	3 445	1 418	5 817
Standard error	50	184	62	1	480	208	209	84

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income--			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HOUSEHOLDS WITH A BLACK HOUSEHOLDER							
Total	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	11 100	9 229	9 231	9 231	9 231	9 240	9 240
With addition or deduction	(X)	5 894	971	4 859	7 735	6 451	2 175
Mean addition or deduction	(X)	5 889	3 435	2 777	1 966	3 767	851
Standard error	(X)	92	603	37	29	101	14
Mean total income	(X)	12 732	52 680	41 872	29 612	32 570	15 359
Standard error	(X)	412	2 270	663	476	424	343
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	11.8	30.2	30.2	30.1	31.1	31.1	30.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18.7	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.5	9.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12.2	9.3	9.2	8.6	9.4	9.8	9.8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	9.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.8	9.3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.6
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.1
\$30,000 to \$34,999	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5
\$40,000 to \$44,999	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
\$45,000 to \$49,999	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.2
\$50,000 to \$59,999	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.7	3.7	3.7
\$60,000 to \$74,999	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.5	1.5
\$100,000 and over	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	.8	.8
Summary Measures							
Median	18 660	15 802	15 842	16 636	15 386	14 792	15 229
Standard error	386	406	398	434	436	367	357
Mean	25 409	22 307	22 605	23 811	22 452	20 280	20 446
Standard error	347	380	381	398	379	321	321
Gini ratio .....	.486	.542	.546	.549	.551	.534	.529
Standard error .....	.0108	.0103	.0106	.0106	.0107	.0103	.0103
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 561	6 506	6 709
Percent of households	37.9	34.1	34.1	33.9	34.1	34.2	33.8
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	3 364	36	64	1 121	106	420
Mean amount	(X)	6 242	(B)	(B)	251	375	599
Standard error	(X)	114	(B)	(B)	8	57	21
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	24 377	20 601	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 004	19 177
Percent of households	22.3	24.1	24.1	23.9	23.7	23.5	23.9
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 281	146	1 066	2 337	1 692	1 201
Mean amount	(X)	5 645	250	1 680	1 000	904	1 023
Standard error	(X)	229	293	42	13	23	15
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 132	32 178
Percent of households	17.6	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.1
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	639	205	1 531	1 904	2 077	418
Mean amount	(X)	5 587	1 545	2 222	1 857	2 138	621
Standard error	(X)	273	309	38	23	36	39
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	58 288	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 042	50 058
Percent of households	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	364	276	1 336	1 447	1 572	115
Mean amount	(X)	4 807	1 338	3 166	3 054	4 295	793
Standard error	(X)	386	317	56	42	66	66
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.0
With type of deduction	(X)	246	305	863	927	1 002	22
Mean amount	(X)	4 722	8 546	4 636	4 794	11 510	(B)
Standard error	(X)	415	1 800	111	106	473	(B)

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HOUSEHOLDS WITH A BLACK HOUSEHOLDER								
Total	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190	11 190
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	9 251	10 343	10 384	10 409	11 108	11 108	11 150	11 165
With addition or deduction	5 974	4 238	1 832	1 379	2 717	1 918	4 236	4 728
Mean addition or deduction	1 174	5 803	3 255	86	3 723	2 343	2 299	3 090
Standard error	28	112	75	2	82	74	49	96
Mean total income	29 618	19 653	22 822	38 517	11 890	22 169	15 633	35 338
Standard error	410	470	631	888	369	600	245	565
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	30.6	19.8	19.4	19.4	11.8	11.8	6.2	5.0
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	9.3	13.7	12.9	12.9	17.8	18.7	17.2	18.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10.2	11.6	10.7	10.7	12.1	12.0	13.8	14.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	9.6	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.7
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.2	10.6	11.2	11.0
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.8
\$30,000 to \$34,999	5.0	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7
\$35,000 to \$39,999	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.4
\$40,000 to \$44,999	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7
\$45,000 to \$49,999	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1
\$100,000 and over .....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8
Summary Measures								
Median	14 989	17 077	17 925	17 927	18 515	19 174	19 878	20 796
Standard error	350	297	343	344	326	334	292	299
Mean	19 819	22 017	22 550	22 561	23 465	23 666	24 738	26 041
Standard error	308	303	304	305	297	297	290	309
Gini ratio .....	.524	.474	.468	.468	.438	.434	.405	.403
Standard error .....	.0102	.0105	.0104	.0104	.0107	.0106	.0107	.0108
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	33.7	38.0	39.4	39.4	38.5	38.0	36.1	37.0
With type of addition or deduction	321	1 939	617	114	1 992	745	2 400	982
Mean amount	77	4 720	1 299	101	3 488	1 103	2 553	1 995
Standard error	6	91	62	11	79	53	63	130
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	16 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 682
Percent of households	23.9	22.2	21.8	21.8	22.5	22.3	24.0	23.9
With type of addition or deduction	1 707	956	520	236	366	533	1 125	916
Mean amount	313	6 503	3 554	78	4 638	2 453	2 301	2 555
Standard error	9	229	87	4	279	95	102	145
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	19.5	17.8	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.9
With type of addition or deduction	1 775	662	359	303	174	306	488	1 019
Mean amount	823	6 826	4 631	82	4 420	3 721	1 477	2 648
Standard error	18	343	156	3	480	203	124	159
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	13.8	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.4
With type of addition or deduction	1 307	381	218	405	112	231	203	873
Mean amount	1 581	6 524	5 089	87	3 945	3 818	1 395	3 205
Standard error	34	447	224	4	523	321	176	210
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.7
With type of deduction	864	301	118	322	54	101	40	835
Mean amount	3 383	7 177	4 590	91	(B)	3 369	(B)	5 368
Standard error	115	787	234	3	(B)	379	(B)	365

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3		4	5	6
HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HISPANIC-ORIGIN HOUSEHOLDER¹							
Total	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	6 574	5 930	5 931	5 931	5 931	5 934	5 934
With addition or deduction	(X)	2 924	649	2 885	5 374	4 233	1 715
Mean addition or deduction	(X)	6 172	3 441	3 231	2 216	3 750	926
Standard error	(X)	154	839	47	38	133	18
Mean total income	(X)	18 855	52 878	44 969	30 965	34 090	18 071
Standard error	(X)	584	2 791	862	569	531	445
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	6.8	19.4	19.4	19.3	20.4	20.4	19.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13.8	8.8	8.9	8.4	8.1	9.5	8.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12.6	10.5	10.2	9.8	10.6	11.3	11.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11.1	10.1	10.3	9.4	9.6	10.4	11.3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.7	10.0
\$25,000 to \$29,999	9.3	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.6	8.8
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.1	6.2
\$35,000 to \$39,999	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.4
\$40,000 to \$44,999	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4
\$45,000 to \$49,999	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	5.6	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.2	4.4	4.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.4	3.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	1.9	2.0
\$100,000 and over	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.0
Summary Measures							
Median	22 848	20 625	20 646	21 672	20 177	19 200	19 542
Standard error	508	482	506	506	501	465	441
Mean	29 102	26 378	26 715	28 121	26 324	23 928	24 168
Standard error	476	491	516	538	510	428	427
Gini ratio .....	.426	.483	.487	.489	.493	.475	.469
Standard error .....	.0142	.0139	.0142	.0141	.0143	.0138	.0138
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 581	6 506	6 709
Percent of households	27.6	22.6	22.4	22.3	22.8	22.8	22.4
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 246	19	24	524	48	180
Mean amount	(X)	7 299	(B)	(B)	298	(B)	673
Standard error	(X)	230	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	30
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	24 377	20 601	20 683	21 573	20 254	19 004	19 177
Percent of households	25.5	27.9	27.9	27.7	27.3	27.0	27.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	768	118	463	1 692	978	975
Mean amount	(X)	5 514	365	1 993	1 081	787	1 043
Standard error	(X)	312	328	63	16	28	19
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 132	32 176
Percent of households	21.1	23.3	23.4	23.1	23.2	22.9	23.1
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	469	135	932	1 452	1 410	398
Mean amount	(X)	5 440	1 491	2 667	2 088	1 852	794
Standard error	(X)	364	381	56	29	42	46
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	58 288	56 608	56 842	60 032	56 216	50 042	50 058
Percent of households	15.3	15.8	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.7
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	301	166	872	1 042	1 090	121
Mean amount	(X)	4 685	1 687	3 569	3 297	3 892	772
Standard error	(X)	427	388	75	51	79	73
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.8
With type of deduction	(X)	140	211	593	663	709	40
Mean amount	(X)	5 401	8 082	4 664	5 213	11 612	(B)
Standard error	(X)	742	1 820	121	122	588	(B)

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HISPANIC-ORIGIN HOUSEHOLDER¹								
Total	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626	6 626
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	5 935	6 260	6 298	6 308	6 578	6 578	6 595	6 606
With addition or deduction	3 029	2 183	886	799	1 194	1 279	2 228	2 654
Mean addition or deduction	1 220	5 676	3 837	92	4 742	2 301	1 889	3 486
Standard error	56	181	126	3	155	81	57	147
Mean total income	33 381	23 695	26 180	40 612	16 099	24 694	19 423	39 899
Standard error	606	621	1 119	1 364	674	744	435	757
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	19.8	12.6	12.2	12.2	6.6	6.5	4.0	3.5
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	8.9	10.6	10.1	10.1	13.4	12.4	11.6	11.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.2	12.2	11.6	11.6	12.1	12.0	13.1	12.8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11.5	12.5	12.4	12.3	13.0	12.5	13.4	12.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	10.1	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.6
\$25,000 to \$29,999	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.7	9.1	9.6	10.1	9.9
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6.4	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.6
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6
\$40,000 to \$44,999	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5
\$45,000 to \$49,999	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.0
\$50,000 to \$59,999	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6
\$60,000 to \$74,999	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6
\$100,000 and over .....	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
Summary Measures								
Median	19 312	20 926	21 565	21 579	22 117	22 779	23 347	24 290
Standard error	449	398	394	391	397	402	392	382
Mean	23 610	25 480	25 993	26 004	26 856	27 303	27 938	29 326
Standard error	407	402	404	404	396	396	390	411
Gini ratio .....	.463	.427	.422	.422	.369	.363	.376	.378
Standard error .....	.0136	.0136	.0137	.0137	.0139	.0138	.0139	.0139
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 548	15 572
Percent of households	22.3	27.7	29.7	29.7	29.3	28.7	27.5	26.7
With type of addition or deduction	49	689	263	54	709	356	937	334
Mean amount	(B)	4 559	1 501	(B)	4 406	1 044	2 208	1 428
Standard error	(B)	162	105	(B)	159	72	85	259
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	26.8	25.5	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.9	25.0
With type of addition or deduction	689	574	226	121	239	421	697	488
Mean amount	254	5 963	3 741	79	4 574	2 236	1 856	2 484
Standard error	15	307	136	5	362	97	114	223
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	22.9	19.8	19.3	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.4	19.5
With type of addition or deduction	931	394	183	176	127	263	384	603
Mean amount	574	5 785	5 381	94	5 877	3 184	1 530	2 485
Standard error	23	409	236	5	579	189	122	209
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	16.8	16.0	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.7	15.9	15.7
With type of addition or deduction	831	344	113	249	68	141	185	660
Mean amount	1 223	5 977	5 389	93	(B)	3 208	1 174	3 785
Standard error	43	476	360	5	(B)	307	144	293
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.0
With type of deduction	529	182	102	199	51	86	46	569
Mean amount	3 711	8 234	5 589	96	(B)	3 471	(B)	6 241
Standard error	250	1 267	403	6	(B)	438	(B)	444

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income--			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS							
Total	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	53 101	51 910	51 910	51 910	51 910	51 910	51 910
With addition or deduction	(X)	20 988	8 958	33 524	44 628	43 315	5 095
Mean addition or deduction	(X)	8 521	7 182	3 581	3 430	7 212	794
Standard error	(X)	66	307	13	16	71	9
Mean total income	(X)	30 272	80 987	63 500	53 029	49 194	17 499
Standard error	(X)	315	1 099	350	303	234	220
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	1.4	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6.9	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.6	6.2	7.2	7.3
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.5	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.4	7.4	7.5
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.5	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.7	7.7	7.7
\$35,000 to \$39,999	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.6	7.4	7.4
\$40,000 to \$44,999	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.4	7.4	7.5
\$45,000 to \$49,999	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.6
\$60,000 to \$74,999	11.5	10.7	10.6	11.3	10.5	9.4	9.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.3	9.0	9.1	10.2	8.8	6.0	6.1
\$100,000 and over	7.6	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.3	4.5	4.5
Summary Measures							
Median	42 140	40 063	40 200	42 426	39 676	36 290	36 306
Standard error	199	225	220	254	233	219	218
Mean	50 062	48 699	47 905	50 163	47 284	41 409	41 485
Standard error	240	249	278	285	274	217	217
Gini ratio .....	.366	.415	.423	.421	.424	.401	.399
Standard error .....	.0048	.0048	.0049	.0048	.0049	.0048	.0048
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 561	6 506	6 709
Percent of households	7.5	8.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	4 564	194	113	1 327	40	464
Mean amount	(X)	11 229	29	1 690	337	(B)	646
Standard error	(X)	126	186	101	11	(B)	21
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	24 377	20 601	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 004	19 177
Percent of households	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.1
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	5 389	657	1 992	5 854	3 577	3 076
Mean amount	(X)	9 891	634	2 066	1 107	587	951
Standard error	(X)	127	130	26	12	13	10
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 132	32 176
Percent of households	20.8	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.4
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	4 400	1 136	6 107	9 134	9 915	1 225
Mean amount	(X)	7 835	1 484	2 624	2 158	1 941	463
Standard error	(X)	139	122	19	15	14	18
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	58 288	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 042	50 058
Percent of households	25.9	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.7
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	3 585	1 946	11 254	12 907	13 646	212
Mean amount	(X)	6 110	1 447	3 314	3 346	4 232	682
Standard error	(X)	152	104	17	16	18	47
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households	30.0	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.4	30.4
With type of deduction	(X)	3 091	5 024	14 059	15 407	16 135	117
Mean amount	(X)	6 186	11 793	4 440	5 403	14 459	922
Standard error	(X)	174	526	23	27	156	80

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS								
Total	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171	53 171
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	51 921	52 862	52 885	52 899	53 103	53 103	53 120	53 140
With addition or deduction	38 359	19 789	10 930	10 248	2 621	3 588	4 786	41 913
Mean addition or deduction	2 237	8 491	5 082	91	4 130	2 827	1 406	3 590
Standard error	22	68	29	1	116	53	30	38
Mean total income	45 174	35 234	38 526	48 976	27 692	33 029	22 666	51 580
Standard error	237	255	375	421	688	542	288	238
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	7.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	7
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7.3	7.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	5.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	7.4
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.9	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.0
\$30,000 to \$34,999	8.0	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.5
\$35,000 to \$39,999	7.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.4
\$40,000 to \$44,999	7.7	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0
\$45,000 to \$49,999	6.7	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
\$50,000 to \$59,999	10.4	11.2	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	11.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.2
\$100,000 and over	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0
Summary Measures								
Median	35 132	37 555	38 664	38 685	38 797	38 933	38 975	41 301
Standard error	202	176	185	164	163	183	181	173
Mean	39 871	43 031	44 078	44 093	44 297	44 488	44 614	47 443
Standard error	203	196	195	195	194	193	193	201
Gini ratio .....	.393	.343	.331	.331	.328	.325	.323	.320
Standard error .....	.0048	.0048	.0048	.0048	.0048	.0048	.0048	.0047
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	9.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
With type of addition or deduction	471	1 947	658	182	845	443	1 251	1 826
Mean amount	72	5 935	1 435	94	3 964	992	1 703	1 371
Standard error	6	114	56	6	155	56	64	171
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.3
With type of addition or deduction	4 784	4 479	2 140	854	619	1 129	1 731	4 548
Mean amount	265	9 226	4 391	83	3 866	2 397	1 446	1 869
Standard error	5	111	46	2	218	61	54	53
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	19.5	20.8	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5
With type of addition or deduction	8 226	5 048	3 270	2 027	418	757	1 159	8 542
Mean amount	782	9 142	5 649	90	4 253	3 653	1 154	2 262
Standard error	8	130	45	1	310	111	49	52
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	25.5	26.5	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.9	26.8	26.9
With type of addition or deduction	11 392	4 396	2 728	3 414	407	680	489	12 011
Mean amount	1 640	8 377	5 618	91	4 340	3 362	1 100	2 936
Standard error	12	154	55	1	362	143	77	48
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4
With type of deduction	13 505	3 918	2 134	3 771	333	578	136	14 988
Mean amount	4 397	8 209	5 347	93	4 630	3 361	1 420	5 651
Standard error	51	193	66	1	403	188	179	84

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT							
Total	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	11 854	10 309	10 310	10 310	10 310		10 318
With addition or deduction	(X)	7 017	930	5 088	8 906	10 318	4 261
Mean addition or deduction	dollars..	6 185	2 887	2 521	1 698	3 035	863
Standard error	(X)	83	509	28	23	83	10
Mean total income	dollars..	14 594	49 724	38 014	25 655	30 749	16 589
Standard error	(X)	348	2 079	546	371	361	249
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	12.6	29.5	29.5	29.3	30.3	30.3	29.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16.2	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.0	9.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13.1	10.3	10.1	9.2	10.0	10.9	10.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11.0	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.6	10.7
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.9	8.9	8.9	8.0	8.5	9.7	9.8
\$25,000 to \$29,999	8.1	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.7
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7
\$35,000 to \$39,999	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4
\$40,000 to \$44,999	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.7
\$45,000 to \$49,999	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.2
\$50,000 to \$59,999	4.4	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.8
\$60,000 to \$74,999	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.1
\$100,000 and over	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	.6	.6
Summary Measures							
Median	dollars..	18 587	15 231	15 278	15 004	14 476	15 253
Standard error	dollars..	321	327	319	342	306	293
Mean	dollars..	24 138	20 505	20 729	21 802	18 885	19 173
Standard error	dollars..	293	300	316	328	268	268
Gini ratio .....		.448	.526	.530	.531	.517	.508
Standard error .....		.0102	.0098	.0099	.0100	.0097	.0097
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 561	6 709
Percent of households		36.5	33.2	33.2	33.0	33.3	33.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	3 483	36	69	1 519	63	782
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	6 362	(B)	(B)	230	555
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	116	(B)	(B)	6	14
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	24 377	20 601	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 177
Percent of households		25.2	27.1	27.1	26.5	26.3	26.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 673	132	132	1 157	2 865	2 092
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	6 118	356	1 843	957	697
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	178	271	39	11	18
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 176
Percent of households		19.1	21.0	21.1	21.6	21.3	21.4
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 022	239	239	1 895	2 379	1 041
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	5 926	997	2 250	1 865	722
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	208	299	33	18	23
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	58 288	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 058
Percent of households		12.8	12.6	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.5
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	556	254	254	1 328	1 444	1 573
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	5 700	1 891	2 897	2 950	3 934
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	240	288	51	37	58
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households		6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.4
With type of deduction	(X)	282	269	269	640	699	762
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	6 281	7 147	3 893	4 780	10 854
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	504	1 654	113	120	519

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT								
Total	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947	11 947
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	10 319	10 866	10 887	10 930	11 869	11 869	11 925	11 942
With addition or deduction	6 032	4 551	2 041	1 803	3 712	2 562	5 428	5 234
Mean addition or deduction	943	6 142	3 566	82	4 161	2 397	2 513	3 408
Standard error	27	108	60	1	70	55	42	103
Mean total income	26 136	23 897	30 669	29 481	12 068	21 120	15 673	35 247
Standard error	349	424	631	742	270	376	194	465
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	29.3	22.0	21.8	21.8	12.4	12.2	4.7	4.1
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	9.6	10.4	9.9	9.9	15.2	13.6	14.4	13.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.0	11.5	10.7	10.7	12.4	12.4	14.8	14.4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10.8	11.7	11.2	11.2	12.1	11.9	14.7	14.6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.9	10.6	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.7	12.1	11.3
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.1	10.0
\$30,000 to \$34,999	5.6	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.7	7.9	7.9
\$35,000 to \$39,999	4.5	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2
\$40,000 to \$44,999	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9
\$45,000 to \$49,999	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.0
\$60,000 to \$74,999	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
\$100,000 and over .....	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8
Summary Measures								
Median	15 020	17 410	18 268	18 294	19 099	19 957	20 548	21 374
Standard error	282	274	306	308	282	275	258	273
Mean	18 696	21 036	21 645	21 657	22 950	23 464	24 606	26 099
Standard error	258	262	266	266	255	256	246	264
Gini ratio .....	.503	.464	.462	.462	.420	.413	.373	.378
Standard error .....	.0095	.0097	.0096	.0096	.0099	.0099	.0099	.0100
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	32.5	36.4	38.3	38.3	36.5	35.6	32.6	34.0
With type of addition or deduction	243	1 370	334	277	2 622	923	2 965	829
Mean amount	62	4 294	1 362	82	3 943	1 362	2 862	1 491
Standard error	6	116	73	4	69	47	54	179
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	25.9	23.9	23.1	23.1	24.2	24.2	26.7	25.9
With type of addition or deduction	1 778	1 149	497	488	613	814	1 602	1 107
Mean amount	259	6 334	3 539	79	4 870	2 529	2 324	2 082
Standard error	9	202	90	2	238	72	81	117
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	21.4	19.7	18.5	18.5	18.9	19.6	19.9	19.1
With type of addition or deduction	2 015	1 000	532	525	294	504	617	1 331
Mean amount	635	6 965	4 255	82	4 520	3 418	1 742	2 650
Standard error	17	248	111	2	294	140	115	137
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	13.7	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.2
With type of addition or deduction	1 346	637	421	323	137	245	208	1 163
Mean amount	1 356	7 543	4 180	85	4 438	3 441	1 565	4 021
Standard error	31	311	121	3	417	259	170	192
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.8
With type of deduction	651	394	257	192	45	77	37	805
Mean amount	3 240	7 647	4 050	87	(B)	3 417	(B)	7 568
Standard error	172	556	184	4	(B)	500	(B)	443

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3				
HOUSEHOLDS WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18							
Total	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	35 369	33 768	33 770	33 770	33 770	33 781	33 781
With addition or deduction	(X)	11 966	4 831	22 606	31 917	27 082	9 354
Mean addition or deduction	(X)	5 437	6 986	3 489	3 022	5 936	831
Standard error	(X)	74	420	15	17	80	7
Mean total income	(X)	24 918	79 545	56 653	45 115	46 449	17 082
Standard error	(X)	358	1 484	381	326	275	165
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	5.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.3	10.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6.6	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	4.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7.1	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.7	6.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.3	8.2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.3	7.0	7.9	8.1
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.8	8.0
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.5	7.6
\$35,000 to \$39,999	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.5	7.6	7.6
\$40,000 to \$44,999	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.5	7.3	7.3
\$45,000 to \$49,999	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9
\$50,000 to \$59,999	10.0	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.5	9.6	8.6
\$60,000 to \$74,999	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.2	9.0	7.8	7.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7.3	7.1	7.2	8.1	6.9	4.7	4.7
\$100,000 and over	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.3	5.3	3.3	3.3
Summary Measures							
Median	36 474	35 250	35 371	37 469	34 881	32 446	32 535
Standard error	254	262	261	307	292	251	251
Mean	43 078	41 245	42 196	44 419	41 701	37 170	37 389
Standard error	274	279	311	320	307	247	246
Gini ratio .....	.403	.431	.439	.436	.441	.417	.412
Standard error .....	.0058	.0058	.0060	.0059	.0060	.0058	.0058
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 561	6 506	6 709
Percent of households	15.9	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	3 776	48	99	2 027	47	1 245
Mean amount	(X)	6 356	(B)	1 606	267	(B)	588
Standard error	(X)	123	(B)	116	7	(B)	12
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	24 377	20 801	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 004	19 177
Percent of households	16.7	17.5	17.5	17.0	17.0	16.2	16.3
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	2 734	314	2 091	5 700	2 312	5 171
Mean amount	(X)	5 530	559	2 117	1 099	576	995
Standard error	(X)	167	205	28	11	14	8
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 132	32 176
Percent of households	20.1	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.6	20.9
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	2 277	619	5 027	7 138	6 871	2 256
Mean amount	(X)	4 829	1 394	2 675	2 159	1 552	600
Standard error	(X)	155	165	20	16	14	16
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	58 288	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 042	50 058
Percent of households	23.7	24.7	24.7	25.2	25.0	25.1	25.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 662	1 226	7 663	8 591	8 871	507
Mean amount	(X)	4 704	1 575	3 393	3 356	3 665	747
Standard error	(X)	196	134	19	19	19	32
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households	23.7	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.3	25.4	25.4
With type of deduction	(X)	1 316	2 622	7 726	8 482	8 991	175
Mean amount	(X)	4 695	11 745	4 510	5 365	12 936	920
Standard error	(X)	215	743	30	35	201	62

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HOUSEHOLDS WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18								
Total	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492	35 492
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	33 790	34 237	34 263	34 322	35 389	35 389	35 455	35 473
With addition or deduction	24 064	8 610	1 692	12 241	4 909	4 823	9 411	22 803
Mean addition or deduction	1 933	5 138	3 799	90	4 240	2 700	2 067	2 769
Standard error	25	91	72	1	71	44	30	45
Mean total income	42 768	32 772	39 807	45 392	16 067	27 009	19 337	49 819
Standard error	274	358	972	377	350	402	188	312
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	10.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	4.9	4.8	2.0	1.7
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.1	6.7	7.3	7.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.2	9.2	8.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.8
\$25,000 to \$29,999	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.2
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8
\$35,000 to \$39,999	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.3
\$40,000 to \$44,999	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6
\$45,000 to \$49,999	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	9.1	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.2
\$60,000 to \$74,999	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	5.3
\$100,000 and over	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4
Summary Measures								
Median	31 735	32 967	33 204	33 235	33 408	33 790	33 959	35 189
Standard error	240	229	228	228	226	224	220	239
Mean	36 078	37 325	37 506	37 537	38 123	38 490	39 044	40 807
Standard error	232	230	230	230	227	226	223	232
Gini ratio .....	.406	.390	.389	.389	.375	.370	.355	.357
Standard error .....	.0058	.0058	.0058	.0058	.0058	.0058	.0058	.0058
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	12.2	15.2	16.7	16.7	16.0	15.5	14.1	15.1
With type of addition or deduction	251	1 453	202	486	2 964	1 105	3 789	1 239
Mean amount	72	3 579	1 365	87	4 031	1 369	2 668	1 010
Standard error	7	110	116	3	70	43	48	166
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	16.1	16.4	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.0	17.9	18.2
With type of addition or deduction	3 011	1 681	304	1 452	928	1 608	3 087	2 622
Mean amount	245	4 686	3 065	81	4 457	2 457	1 959	1 345
Standard error	5	150	111	1	190	52	53	70
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	21.0	19.5	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.8	20.1	20.1
With type of addition or deduction	5 804	2 023	374	2 643	493	968	1 708	4 587
Mean amount	675	5 188	4 134	88	4 810	3 740	1 420	1 645
Standard error	8	169	125	1	277	99	55	62
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	25.2	24.1	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.6	23.1
With type of addition or deduction	7 508	1 803	358	3 769	316	670	658	6 504
Mean amount	1 500	5 288	4 478	91	4 379	3 617	1 283	2 207
Standard error	13	194	140	1	382	161	60	57
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	25.5	24.7	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.2	23.5
With type of deduction	7 490	1 650	454	3 891	208	453	169	7 651
Mean amount	4 082	6 744	4 582	94	4 700	3 186	1 310	4 682
Standard error	65	311	148	1	525	190	149	105

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS, WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18							
Total	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	25 680	25 382	25 383	25 383	25 383	25 383	25 383
With addition or deduction	(X)	6 736	4 214	18 588	24 554	22 095	4 747
Mean addition or deduction	(X)	5 509	7 578	3 650	3 439	6 664	795
Standard error	(X)	107	471	17	20	95	10
Mean total income	(X)	34 837	84 356	61 279	51 486	50 089	17 397
Standard error	(X)	511	1 620	435	389	315	228
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	1.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.5	6.2	6.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.2	7.2	7.4
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.9	8.2	8.2
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.6	7.4	8.3	8.3
\$35,000 to \$39,999	7.8	7.6	7.7	6.9	7.3	8.6	8.9
\$40,000 to \$44,999	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.9	7.8	8.9	8.9
\$45,000 to \$49,999	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999	12.7	12.3	12.0	12.7	12.0	12.4	12.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999	12.5	12.0	12.0	13.2	11.7	10.2	10.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.5	9.2	9.4	10.5	9.0	8.1	6.1
\$100,000 and over	7.2	7.0	7.3	8.3	6.9	4.4	4.4
Summary Measures							
Median	44 545	43 363	43 575	46 371	43 199	39 704	39 721
Standard error	317	334	319	279	282	238	237
Mean	51 110	49 667	50 909	53 547	50 263	44 537	44 684
Standard error	333	338	384	393	379	296	297
Gini ratio .....	.345	.363	.372	.368	.374	.349	.346
Standard error .....	.0068	.0068	.0070	.0070	.0071	.0069	.0069
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 581	6 506	6 709
Percent of households	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.1
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	887	34	40	678	12	437
Mean amount	(X)	8 805	(B)	(B)	339	(B)	644
Standard error	(X)	334	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	21
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	24 377	20 801	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 004	19 177
Percent of households	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.1	12.2	12.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 497	218	1 069	3 180	1 025	2 895
Mean amount	(X)	5 827	659	2 220	1 203	518	953
Standard error	(X)	226	253	37	16	19	10
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 132	32 176
Percent of households	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.5	20.7	20.3	20.7
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 623	461	3 480	5 166	4 696	1 112
Mean amount	(X)	4 897	1 337	2 786	2 257	1 544	449
Standard error	(X)	195	182	24	20	16	19
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	58 268	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 042	50 058
Percent of households	28.8	29.8	29.9	30.4	30.0	30.0	30.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 558	1 033	6 678	7 532	7 685	191
Mean amount	(X)	4 619	1 425	3 412	3 403	3 680	683
Standard error	(X)	225	146	21	20	20	50
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households	30.7	31.6	31.4	31.8	31.7	33.0	33.0
With type of deduction	(X)	1 171	2 468	7 340	7 996	8 477	112
Mean amount	(X)	4 638	12 030	4 500	5 388	13 069	943
Standard error	(X)	225	775	31	36	210	81

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS, WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18								
Total	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714	25 714
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	25 390	25 525	25 532	25 545	25 683	25 683	25 697	25 700
With addition or deduction	19 405	5 833	1 072	9 977	1 571	2 528	4 047	19 073
Mean addition or deduction	2 193	5 192	4 140	92	4 343	2 950	1 459	2 783
Standard error	30	112	89	1	157	84	35	48
Mean total income	46 399	37 885	45 905	48 723	26 831	33 056	23 797	52 896
Standard error	317	438	1 310	422	836	639	317	345
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	.8	.6
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.5
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.2
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.6
\$25,000 TO \$29,999	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.9
\$30,000 TO \$34,999	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.4
\$35,000 TO \$39,999	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.4
\$40,000 TO \$44,999	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.1
\$45,000 TO \$49,999	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.0
\$50,000 TO \$59,999	11.9	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.9
\$60,000 TO \$74,999	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	11.4
\$75,000 TO \$99,999	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.8
\$100,000 and over	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5
Summary Measures								
Median	38 497	39 419	39 554	39 592	39 706	39 888	39 936	41 539
Standard error	237	227	227	226	224	226	225	247
Mean	43 029	44 207	44 379	44 415	44 680	44 970	45 200	47 264
Standard error	279	276	276	276	275	274	272	283
Gini ratio .....	.340	.326	.326	.326	.321	.317	.312	.313
Standard error .....	.0068	.0068	.0068	.0068	.0068	.0068	.0068	.0068
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	4.1	5.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.4
With type of addition or deduction	84	475	71	180	496	234	910	581
Mean amount	88	3 762	(B)	95	4 307	1 232	1 903	769
Standard error	16	209	(B)	6	214	85	81	215
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	12.0	13.3	14.1	14.1	14.2	13.9	13.8	14.7
With type of addition or deduction	1 638	991	157	845	406	878	1 503	1 825
Mean amount	259	4 521	3 125	83	3 811	2 445	1 505	1 204
Standard error	7	192	169	2	272	71	60	84
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 378
Percent of households	20.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.7	20.8
With type of addition or deduction	4 160	1 454	225	1 972	269	568	1 074	3 669
Mean amount	715	4 966	4 278	91	4 876	3 796	1 165	1 478
Standard error	10	196	155	1	430	130	53	61
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	29.9	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.2	28.2	27.8
With type of addition or deduction	6 483	1 480	251	3 343	216	452	430	5 798
Mean amount	1 544	5 024	4 629	92	4 380	3 601	1 106	2 100
Standard error	15	212	170	1	518	182	84	58
Fifth quintile:								
Upper limit	33.2	32.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.3	30.2
Percent of households	7 041	1 433	368	3 638	184	397	130	7 202
With type of deduction	4 138	6 532	4 694	94	4 790	3 123	1 428	4 560
Mean amount	68	305	154	1	576	192	186	105
Standard error								

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3		5	6	7
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT, WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18							
Total	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	8 147	6 930	6 931	6 931	6 931	6 937	6 937
With addition or deduction	(X)	4 565	443	3 171	6 005	3 849	3 920
Mean addition or deduction	dollars..	5 330	2 249	2 666	1 458	2 352	886
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	96	34	24	72	10
Mean total income	dollars..	10 512	42 704	33 506	21 696	28 910	16 344
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	339	541	361	390	258
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	18.8	33.9	33.9	33.7	34.9	34.9	33.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19.4	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14.1	11.0	10.9	9.8	10.5	11.2	10.6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11.0	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.5	10.0	11.4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.6	8.7	8.8	7.9	8.7	9.7	8.7
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.7	6.6	6.7	7.2
\$30,000 to \$34,999	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0
\$35,000 to \$39,999	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5
\$40,000 to \$44,999	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8
\$45,000 to \$49,999	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.9
\$60,000 to \$74,999	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	.9	.9
\$100,000 and over .....	.6	.6	.6	.8	.5	.3	.3
Summary Measures							
Median	dollars..	14 896	12 309	12 325	13 023	12 015	13 014
Standard error	dollars..	317	355	359	397	355	345
Mean	dollars..	19 922	16 965	17 086	16 113	17 048	15 949
Standard error	dollars..	294	304	308	325	308	16 361
Gini ratio .....		.457	.535	.537	.541	.543	.574
Standard error .....		.0122	.0115	.0116	.0116	.0117	.0114
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 832	6 581	6 709
Percent of households		44.7	38.1	38.0	37.9	38.3	37.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	(X)	2 715	12	53	1 257	746
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	5 494	(B)	(B)	226	553
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	120	(B)	(B)	7	14
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	24 377	20 601	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 177
Percent of households		25.3	29.0	29.0	27.9	27.5	27.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	(X)	1 031	77	868	2 131	1 924
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	5 133	482	2 008	937	1 061
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	219	372	43	12	11
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 176
Percent of households		17.2	19.9	20.0	20.8	20.4	20.6
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	(X)	498	129	1 266	1 571	947
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	4 906	1 393	2 439	1 842	738
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	260	400	38	20	24
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	dollars..	58 288	56 606	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 058
Percent of households		8.9	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.7
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	(X)	224	127	695	741	253
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	5 342	2 673	3 236	2 884	3 374
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	373	406	67	48	45
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households		4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3
With type of deduction	(X)	(X)	96	88	269	304	50
Mean amount	dollars..	(X)	4 968	4 637	4 659	4 770	9 102
Standard error	dollars..	(X)	994	983	174	141	482

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT, WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18								
Total	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230	8 230
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	6 937	7 220	7 234	7 277	8 163	8 163	8 214	8 227
With addition or deduction	3 647	2 302	513	1 749	3 084	1 949	4 885	2 756
Mean addition or deduction	748	4 995	3 201	83	4 187	2 428	2 629	2 602
Standard error	25	155	130	1	75	65	45	127
Mean total income	26 401	20 578	26 936	28 778	10 401	19 682	15 484	31 212
Standard error	382	518	1 226	644	247	389	202	550
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	33.6	28.8	28.6	28.6	16.5	16.2	5.7	5.1
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.7	18.3	16.1	17.4	16.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	13.8	14.2	17.6	17.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11.4	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.6	12.5	16.4	16.6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.4	11.0	11.7	12.0	11.5
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.4	9.4
\$30,000 to \$34,999	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.9
\$35,000 to \$39,999	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7
\$40,000 to \$44,999	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5
\$60,000 to \$74,999	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.0
\$100,000 and over .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4
Summary Measures								
Median	12 890	14 423	14 559	14 565	15 511	16 308	17 733	18 127
Standard error	329	318	323	323	294	301	250	254
Mean	16 030	17 427	17 627	17 644	19 203	19 778	21 339	22 210
Standard error	265	270	273	273	258	260	247	262
Gini ratio .....	.513	.490	.490	.490	.433	.427	.370	.374
Standard error .....	.0113	.0114	.0113	.0113	.0119	.0118	.0119	.0120
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	37.1	43.7	46.9	46.9	44.8	43.8	39.1	41.7
With type of addition or deduction	143	882	110	269	2 351	798	2 712	574
Mean amount	57	3 441	1 282	83	3 964	1 412	2 962	1 365
Standard error	6	131	139	4	73	52	57	214
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	27.0	24.4	23.6	23.6	25.0	24.8	26.8	27.5
With type of addition or deduction	1 150	564	114	482	427	591	1 426	631
Mean amount	218	4 921	2 978	79	5 035	2 578	2 445	1 572
Standard error	8	264	166	2	289	85	88	137
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 961	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	20.6	17.6	16.1	16.1	16.3	17.3	17.8	16.8
With type of addition or deduction	1 310	458	132	517	182	344	532	730
Mean amount	555	6 109	3 987	82	4 967	3 715	1 884	2 378
Standard error	16	382	228	2	374	173	130	207
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	11.0	9.6	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.0	9.3
With type of addition or deduction	739	248	93	309	85	176	186	511
Mean amount	1 166	7 022	4 079	66	4 487	3 650	1 616	3 160
Standard error	33	538	266	3	509	331	187	259
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8
With type of deduction	305	151	63	171	19	40	29	309
Mean amount	2 888	7 680	(B)	90	(B)	(B)	(B)	6 607
Standard error	182	1 211	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	686

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBERS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER							
Total	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	22 872	19 531	19 531	19 531	19 531	19 534	19 534
With addition or deduction	(X)	21 915	2 919	3 772	7 141	10 069	19 534
Mean addition or deduction	(X)	9 802	4 434	2 525	1 978	4 898	482
Standard error	(X)	51	359	38	36	130	798
Mean total income	(X)	16 146	47 719	51 400	36 222	31 951	28
Standard error	(X)	255	1 557	1 150	737	435	21 151
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	4.6	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.7	41.7	41.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20.2	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.5	14.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12.5	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.4	7.4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.1
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.9	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4
\$30,000 to \$34,999	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
\$35,000 to \$39,999	4.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5
\$40,000 to \$44,999	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
\$45,000 to \$49,999	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3
\$50,000 to \$59,999	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2
\$60,000 to \$74,999	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.3
\$100,000 and over	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.4
Summary Measures							
Median	18 376	7 776	7 795	7 853	7 679	7 606	7 620
Standard error	199	189	194	196	193	175	177
Mean	26 877	17 496	18 061	18 477	17 880	15 790	15 807
Standard error	277	272	298	304	294	237	237
Gini ratio .....	.462	.641	.647	.649	.647	.623	.623
Standard error .....	.0084	.0084	.0086	.0086	.0087	.0083	.0083
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 561	6 506	6 709
Percent of households	34.2	47.2	47.2	47.3	46.8	46.7	47.1
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	10 697	322	83	926	46	54
Mean amount	(X)	8 994	64	1 215	259	(B)	(B)
Standard error	(X)	64	151	126	10	(B)	(B)
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	24 377	20 601	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 004	19 177
Percent of households	27.9	25.6	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.9	25.5
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	5 677	640	703	2 086	3 810	208
Mean amount	(X)	10 707	860	1 503	809	687	925
Standard error	(X)	100	108	46	17	13	39
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 132	32 176
Percent of households	17.9	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	2 751	710	1 045	1 652	2 963	127
Mean amount	(X)	10 583	1 721	2 007	1 693	2 434	687
Standard error	(X)	153	163	45	33	31	54
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	58 288	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 042	50 058
Percent of households	11.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.5
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	1 488	536	943	1 213	1 713	50
Mean amount	(X)	10 044	2 891	2 659	2 760	5 277	(B)
Standard error	(X)	205	224	59	61	73	(B)
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households	9.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.8
With type of deduction	(X)	1 303	712	998	1 264	1 557	23
Mean amount	(X)	10 566	13 484	3 769	4 791	18 319	(B)
Standard error	(X)	294	1 332	91	116	622	(B)

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBERS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER								
Total	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899	22 899
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	19 534	22 719	22 776	22 777	22 873	22 873	22 874	22 888
With addition or deduction	10 179	21 597	19 517	478	2 346	2 200	2 558	17 752
Mean addition or deduction	1 220	9 585	4 092	77	3 321	1 749	1 440	4 528
Standard error	37	51	22	2	104	53	30	59
Mean total income	26 382	23 752	30 486	49 303	20 107	26 065	14 893	35 835
Standard error	399	221	254	1 994	631	635	305	303
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000	41.8	7.4	6.8	6.8	4.5	4.5	3.8	2.0
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	14.7	18.9	13.8	13.8	15.0	14.7	14.1	11.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10.1	16.2	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	12.5	11.8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.2	11.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.4
\$25,000 to \$29,999	4.3	8.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	8.9
\$30,000 to \$34,999	3.4	6.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.9
\$35,000 to \$39,999	2.2	4.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1.9	3.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.8
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1.4	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.3
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2.2	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.8
\$60,000 to \$74,999	1.7	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2
\$100,000 and over	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3
Summary Measures								
Median	7 568	17 840	22 244	22 244	22 496	22 666	22 749	26 055
Standard error	189	191	210	210	220	228	229	233
Mean	15 264	24 305	27 793	27 794	28 135	28 303	28 483	31 974
Standard error	222	229	238	238	237	238	237	254
Gini ratio .....	.616	.442	.418	.418	.410	.409	.404	.393
Standard error .....	.0081	.0080	.0076	.0076	.0076	.0076	.0076	.0075
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	47.0	32.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	28.4	29.3	27.0
With type of addition or deduction	1 128	7 111	3 573	34	1 254	760	1 635	3 373
Mean amount	54	6 304	1 569	(B)	2 429	511	1 520	2 142
Standard error	2	42	23	(B)	83	20	34	90
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	25.6	27.2	25.2	25.2	25.0	24.6	23.9	22.7
With type of addition or deduction	3 992	6 027	5 591	34	403	503	555	3 943
Mean amount	251	10 100	3 726	(B)	4 087	1 729	1 417	3 140
Standard error	6	72	22	(B)	262	52	74	64
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	13.1	18.4	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.1	19.8	20.5
With type of addition or deduction	2 394	3 972	4 560	99	267	377	214	4 066
Mean amount	843	11 724	5 073	68	4 481	2 518	1 096	4 215
Standard error	17	118	40	4	381	109	114	84
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 068
Percent of households	7.5	12.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.1	16.4
With type of addition or deduction	1 382	2 578	3 301	102	230	338	123	3 429
Mean amount	1 741	12 147	5 298	75	4 436	2 764	1 057	5 137
Standard error	41	175	52	4	467	159	129	113
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	6.8	9.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	13.5
With type of deduction	1 302	1 910	2 491	209	172	222	33	2 921
Mean amount	5 346	12 278	5 144	83	4 602	3 185	(B)	8 881
Standard error	220	261	82	4	553	261	(B)	238

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Before taxes				After taxes		
	Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
	Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
	1	2	3				
CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDS WITH 1 OR MORE YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME WORKERS							
Total	57 962	57 962	57 962	57 962	57 962	57 962	57 962
Reciprocity Status							
With income as defined	57 962	57 960	57 960	57 960	57 960	57 960	57 960
With addition or deduction	(X)	13 379	10 086	45 375	55 886	54 800	6 131
Mean addition or deduction	(X)	5 486	7 169	3 236	3 383	6 728	813
Standard error	(X)	71	291	12	13	59	9
Mean total income	(X)	43 244	82 068	58 268	50 849	45 985	21 319
Standard error	(X)	398	1 003	285	257	201	219
Income Levels							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000 .....	.5	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6.2	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.8	8.1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.9	9.5	9.5
\$25,000 to \$29,999	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.5	9.5	9.6
\$30,000 to \$34,999	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.4	9.5	9.5
\$35,000 to \$39,999	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.6	8.0	8.7	8.7
\$40,000 to \$44,999	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.3
\$45,000 to \$49,999	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1
\$50,000 to \$59,999	12.0	11.5	11.4	12.0	11.2	11.0	11.0
\$60,000 to \$74,999	11.9	11.3	11.2	12.0	10.9	9.4	9.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.3	9.0	9.2	10.2	8.8	6.0	6.0
\$100,000 and over	7.4	7.1	7.5	8.5	7.1	4.4	4.4
Summary Measures							
Median	43 189	41 861	42 048	44 690	41 645	37 758	37 787
Standard error	227	172	178	215	204	189	169
Mean	51 232	49 965	51 213	53 746	50 485	44 124	44 210
Standard error	223	223	253	259	250	196	195
Gini ratio .....	.340	.350	.359	.358	.362	.340	.338
Standard error .....	.0048	.0046	.0047	.0047	.0047	.0046	.0046
Quintile Measures							
Lowest quintile:							
Upper limit	12 691	6 791	6 821	6 932	6 581	6 506	6 709
Percent of households	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	275	26	68	584	83	167
Mean amount	(X)	6 431	(B)	(B)	449	135	634
Standard error	(X)	453	(B)	(B)	18	19	34
Second quintile:							
Upper limit	24 377	20 601	20 663	21 573	20 254	19 004	19 177
Percent of households	14.9	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.0
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	2 545	379	3 689	7 877	5 947	3 115
Mean amount	(X)	5 867	-205	1 640	1 242	1 009	971
Standard error	(X)	176	176	21	9	12	10
Third quintile:							
Upper limit	38 064	35 790	35 921	37 794	35 356	32 132	32 176
Percent of households	23.1	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.8	24.8
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	3 868	1 377	10 780	13 884	14 022	2 086
Mean amount	(X)	5 585	1 142	2 277	2 184	2 247	601
Standard error	(X)	126	110	14	10	13	16
Fourth quintile:							
Upper limit	58 288	56 608	56 942	60 032	56 216	50 042	50 058
Percent of households	27.8	29.1	29.0	29.5	29.2	29.3	29.4
With type of addition or deduction	(X)	3 590	2 611	14 807	16 247	16 970	564
Mean amount	(X)	5 205	1 490	3 121	3 379	4 480	744
Standard error	(X)	130	97	15	13	19	30
Fifth quintile:							
Percent of households	30.1	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.7
With type of deduction	(X)	3 102	5 693	16 050	17 314	17 778	199
Mean amount	(X)	5 299	11 764	4 360	5 417	14 352	900
Standard error	(X)	159	496	21	24	149	58

Table 1. Income Distribution Measures, by Definition of Income: 1992—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDS WITH 1 OR MORE YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME WORKERS								
Total	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982
Reciprocity Status								
With income as defined	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982	57 982
With addition or deduction	46 303	12 189	4 335	11 020	1 827	3 224	4 516	39 805
Mean addition or deduction	2 178	5 482	4 114	89	3 430	2 788	1 170	3 343
Standard error	19	75	38	1	102	56	28	38
Mean total income	43 805	43 697	50 141	48 437	34 933	36 491	25 415	53 338
Standard error	206	341	708	410	768	574	289	247
Income Levels								
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000 .....	.8	.6	.8	.8	.5	.5	.5	.4
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	6.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	8.8
\$25,000 to \$29,999	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.5
\$30,000 to \$34,999	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.6
\$35,000 to \$39,999	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.1
\$40,000 to \$44,999	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8
\$45,000 to \$49,999	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4
\$50,000 to \$59,999	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.9
\$60,000 to \$74,999	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	10.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.9
\$100,000 and over	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.7
Summary Measures								
Median	36 521	37 778	38 157	38 178	38 277	38 406	38 457	40 208
Standard error	163	161	159	159	158	157	155	164
Mean	42 470	43 622	43 930	43 947	44 061	44 217	44 308	46 603
Standard error	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	191
Gini ratio .....	.332	.324	.323	.323	.322	.320	.318	.320
Standard error .....	.0046	.0046	.0046	.0046	.0046	.0046	.0046	.0046
Quintile Measures								
Lowest quintile:								
Upper limit	6 650	11 984	13 207	13 209	13 641	13 954	14 546	15 572
Percent of households	1.1	4.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.4
With type of addition or deduction	150	315	58	180	187	180	686	1 247
Mean amount	72	2 827	(B)	84	2 628	1 208	1 226	575
Standard error	8	215	(B)	4	261	84	63	245
Second quintile:								
Upper limit	18 759	22 273	23 582	23 592	23 798	24 092	24 293	25 882
Percent of households	14.0	15.4	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.7
With type of addition or deduction	5 623	1 545	410	1 055	510	879	1 790	4 036
Mean amount	374	3 559	3 274	81	2 826	2 162	1 236	1 432
Standard error	6	115	84	2	144	65	45	56
Third quintile:								
Upper limit	31 226	33 710	34 826	34 839	34 981	35 172	35 238	37 376
Percent of households	24.9	22.8	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8
With type of addition or deduction	11 555	2 974	988	2 302	480	847	1 314	7 727
Mean amount	868	4 714	3 772	88	3 565	3 280	1 084	1 853
Standard error	7	110	59	1	181	102	44	54
Fourth quintile:								
Upper limit	48 054	49 752	50 472	50 490	50 587	50 723	50 740	54 088
Percent of households	29.1	27.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.1
With type of addition or deduction	14 089	3 639	1 311	3 600	410	701	575	11 649
Mean amount	1 682	5 851	4 168	90	3 643	3 130	1 098	2 618
Standard error	11	124	63	1	232	139	73	47
Fifth quintile:								
Percent of households	30.8	30.0	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.0
With type of deduction	14 886	3 715	1 588	3 902	340	618	151	15 148
Mean amount	4 366	6 758	4 580	92	4 222	3 156	1 167	5 397
Standard error	49	182	75	1	335	158	127	81

Table 2. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992

(Persons as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes			After taxes			
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
All Races								
Total	253 969	14.5	22.6	22.5	21.9	22.9	23.2	22.4
Age								
Under 18 years	66 834	21.9	25.3	25.2	24.3	25.7	25.8	24.5
Related children	65 681	21.1	24.5	24.5	23.5	25.0	25.1	23.8
Under 6 years	23 129	25.0	27.9	27.8	26.8	28.4	28.5	27.0
18 to 24 years	24 309	18.0	21.7	21.8	21.2	22.4	22.8	21.9
25 to 44 years	82 208	11.5	14.6	14.6	14.0	14.9	15.2	14.5
45 to 64 years	49 750	8.9	15.5	15.4	15.0	15.8	16.1	15.7
65 years and over	30 870	12.9	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.2	50.3	50.2
65 to 74 years	18 362	10.7	43.1	43.1	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.3
75 years and over	12 508	16.2	60.2	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.4	60.3
Family Relationship								
In families ¹	215 515	13.0	19.8	19.7	19.1	20.1	20.3	19.4
Married-couple families	171 514	7.5	13.8	13.8	13.1	14.1	14.2	13.5
With related children under 18	107 107	9.6	12.3	12.2	11.4	12.6	12.7	11.7
Female householder, no husband present	35 639	38.5	47.6	47.6	46.6	47.9	48.3	46.6
With related children under 18	26 283	48.3	55.4	55.4	54.1	55.6	56.0	53.9
Unrelated individuals	38 734	21.8	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.7	38.5	38.5
Living alone	23 800	19.5	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.9	41.3	41.3
65 years and over	9 387	24.6	69.6	69.7	69.5	69.7	69.8	69.8
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	197 258	13.9	21.1	21.1	20.5	21.5	21.7	21.1
Inside central cities	78 344	20.5	28.7	28.7	28.0	29.1	29.4	28.6
Outside central cities	120 914	9.7	16.4	16.4	15.8	16.7	16.8	16.3
Outside metropolitan areas	56 711	16.8	27.5	27.4	26.7	28.1	28.3	27.2
Region								
Northeast	50 655	12.3	20.8	20.8	20.2	21.0	21.3	20.8
Midwest	60 931	13.1	21.1	21.1	20.4	21.3	21.5	20.7
South	87 422	16.8	25.1	25.0	24.4	25.6	25.9	25.0
West	54 961	14.4	21.8	21.8	21.2	22.3	22.5	21.7
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	187 135	11.9	21.6	21.6	21.1	22.0	22.2	21.7
18 to 24 years old	24 309	18.0	21.7	21.8	21.2	22.4	22.8	21.9
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	5 230	33.2	39.5	39.4	38.3	39.9	40.1	38.9
25 years old and over	162 826	11.0	21.6	21.5	21.1	21.9	22.1	21.6
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	32 185	25.6	50.4	50.3	49.6	50.8	51.2	50.4
High school graduate, no college	57 589	10.4	20.8	20.8	20.2	21.2	21.6	21.0
College:								
Less than bachelor's degree	37 451	7.0	13.3	13.3	12.9	13.6	13.8	13.3
Bachelor's degree or more	35 591	3.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.5
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	149 758	11.4	15.6	15.6	15.1	16.0	16.3	15.7
Worked at full-time jobs	100 851	5.1	6.6	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.3	6.7
50 to 52 weeks	79 596	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.3
Worked at part-time jobs	21 031	15.4	20.5	20.5	19.8	21.3	21.8	20.9
Did not work	27 875	31.2	44.4	44.4	43.7	44.8	45.1	44.3
Program Participation Status of Household Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	26 484	56.5	74.5	74.5	73.8	75.2	75.5	74.4
AFDC or other non-SSI	18 496	68.3	80.0	80.0	79.3	80.9	81.2	79.8
SSI	10 412	42.4	68.2	68.1	67.8	68.4	68.8	68.3
Food stamps	27 820	66.5	80.0	80.0	78.6	80.7	81.2	78.8
Housing assistance	10 567	64.3	78.1	78.2	77.6	78.6	78.8	78.1
Energy assistance	9 553	66.4	84.4	84.4	82.9	84.5	84.6	83.2
Free or reduced-price school lunches	30 556	51.5	60.6	60.5	58.3	60.8	61.2	59.0
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	17 765	74.3	87.1	87.1	86.5	87.8	88.0	86.9
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Plan related to employment of self or relative	148 171	2.8	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.0
Medicare	33 663	14.6	52.4	52.4	52.1	52.5	52.6	52.5
Also Medicaid	4 285	43.0	77.4	77.5	77.3	77.7	77.8	77.7
Medicaid	28 411	61.3	75.6	75.6	74.5	76.5	76.7	74.8
Not covered	37 356	28.1	34.6	34.5	34.3	36.9	37.8	35.9

¹Includes male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

Table 2. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Persons as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
All Races								
Total	22.6	15.5	15.1	15.1	14.0	13.0	11.7	10.4
Age								
Under 18 years	24.7	22.4	22.2	22.2	20.9	19.1	16.7	16.0
Related children	23.9	21.6	21.4	21.4	20.2	18.4	16.1	15.3
Under 6 years	27.2	25.3	25.1	25.1	23.8	21.5	19.1	18.5
18 to 24 years	22.0	19.3	19.0	19.0	17.9	16.9	15.7	15.1
25 to 44 years	14.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	11.3	10.4	9.4	8.8
45 to 64 years	15.8	10.3	9.8	9.8	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.1
65 years and over	50.3	14.8	12.9	12.9	11.5	11.4	10.4	6.2
65 to 74 years	43.4	12.5	10.9	10.9	9.6	9.5	8.6	5.4
75 years and over	60.5	18.1	15.9	15.9	14.4	14.3	13.1	7.4
Family Relationship								
In families ¹	19.6	13.8	13.5	13.5	12.3	11.4	10.1	9.2
Married-couple families	13.7	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.0
With related children under 18	11.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	8.9	7.8	7.0	6.4
Female householder, no husband present	46.9	41.1	40.4	40.4	37.1	34.5	29.8	28.3
With related children under 18	54.1	50.3	49.8	49.8	46.4	42.9	37.0	35.8
Unrelated individuals	38.6	23.9	22.8	22.8	21.8	21.2	19.8	16.6
Living alone	41.5	21.4	20.2	20.2	19.2	18.8	18.9	12.3
65 years and over	69.8	26.2	23.8	23.8	22.4	22.2	19.6	11.4
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	21.2	14.9	14.4	14.4	13.4	12.4	11.1	10.0
Inside central cities	28.9	22.1	21.4	21.4	19.8	18.4	16.3	15.2
Outside central cities	16.4	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.3	8.6	7.8	6.7
Outside metropolitan areas	27.4	17.9	17.3	17.3	16.2	15.1	13.8	12.1
Region								
Northeast	21.0	13.3	13.0	13.0	11.8	10.9	9.3	8.3
Midwest	21.0	13.8	13.5	13.5	12.6	11.7	10.7	9.6
South	25.1	17.8	17.3	17.3	16.3	15.5	13.9	12.4
West	21.8	15.9	15.4	15.4	13.8	12.6	11.5	10.3
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	21.8	13.1	12.6	12.6	11.5	10.9	9.9	8.5
18 to 24 years old	22.0	19.3	19.0	19.0	17.9	16.9	15.7	15.1
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	39.2	35.4	34.5	34.5	32.1	30.4	27.9	27.0
25 years old and over	21.8	12.2	11.6	11.6	10.6	10.0	9.1	7.5
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	50.7	29.3	27.3	27.3	24.3	22.9	20.6	16.6
High school graduate, no college	21.2	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.1	9.5	8.6	7.2
College: Less than bachelor's degree	13.4	7.6	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.8	4.9
Bachelor's degree or more	5.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	15.9	12.4	12.2	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.5	8.6
Worked at full-time jobs	8.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9
50 to 52 weeks	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
Worked at part-time jobs	21.1	16.7	16.4	16.4	15.4	14.6	13.4	12.4
Did not work	44.6	34.5	33.4	33.4	30.3	28.3	25.7	23.0
Program Participation Status of Household Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	74.6	69.5	66.9	66.9	56.7	49.9	42.0	39.6
AFDC or other non-SSI	80.0	77.1	76.1	76.1	68.8	58.4	49.3	46.0
SSI	68.6	60.1	54.8	54.8	40.0	34.5	28.5	24.2
Food stamps	79.2	73.7	72.4	72.4	65.8	59.0	48.5	45.8
Housing assistance	78.2	69.1	66.1	66.1	61.0	54.1	36.8	36.8
Energy assistance	83.5	74.5	72.6	72.6	68.4	59.7	49.9	45.1
Free or reduced-price school lunches	59.4	54.1	53.4	53.4	49.1	44.7	38.1	36.5
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	87.1	84.0	82.6	82.6	72.4	63.9	52.8	50.4
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Plan related to employment of self or relative	5.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.5
Medicare	52.7	17.0	14.7	14.7	12.9	12.7	11.4	7.3
Also Medicaid	77.8	56.9	48.2	48.2	37.3	35.8	29.0	20.0
Medicaid	75.1	68.9	67.0	67.0	59.3	51.9	44.0	41.2
Not covered	38.3	30.0	29.7	29.7	28.6	28.1	26.3	24.0

¹Includes male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

Table 2. **Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.**

(Persons as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
White								
Total	211 820	11.6	19.7	19.6	19.1	20.0	20.2	19.6
Age								
Under 18 years	53 090	16.9	20.0	19.9	19.0	20.4	20.5	19.2
Related children	52 122	16.0	19.1	19.0	18.1	19.5	19.6	18.4
Under 6 years	18 240	19.3	21.9	21.8	20.8	22.4	22.5	21.0
18 to 24 years	19 711	15.3	18.5	18.5	17.9	19.2	19.5	18.7
25 to 44 years	68 642	9.3	12.1	12.0	11.5	12.4	12.7	12.0
45 to 64 years	42 876	7.4	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.9	14.1	13.8
65 years and over	27 501	10.9	48.4	48.4	48.2	48.6	48.7	48.6
65 to 74 years	16 210	8.6	41.0	41.0	40.8	41.2	41.3	41.2
75 years and over	11 290	14.1	59.0	59.0	58.9	59.2	59.3	59.2
Family Relationship								
In families ¹	179 199	9.8	18.5	18.4	15.9	16.9	17.0	16.2
Married-couple families	150 715	6.7	12.9	12.9	12.3	13.2	13.3	12.7
With related children under 18	92 257	8.7	11.1	11.1	10.3	11.5	11.6	10.6
Female householder, no husband present	22 037	30.2	39.7	39.8	38.9	40.1	40.4	38.9
With related children under 18	15 191	40.3	47.3	47.3	46.2	47.6	48.0	45.8
Unrelated individuals	31 178	19.5	36.0	36.0	35.8	36.5	37.1	37.1
Living alone	20 338	17.1	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.8	40.3	40.3
65 years and over	8 398	21.5	67.9	67.9	67.8	68.0	68.0	68.0
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	161 394	10.7	18.0	18.0	17.5	18.3	18.5	18.0
Inside central cities	54 115	15.6	23.8	23.8	23.2	24.2	24.5	23.8
Outside central cities	107 280	8.3	15.1	15.1	14.6	15.3	15.5	15.0
Outside metropolitan areas	50 425	14.2	24.9	24.8	24.3	25.5	25.7	24.7
Region								
Northeast	43 689	9.9	18.4	18.4	18.0	18.7	18.9	18.5
Midwest	53 210	10.1	17.9	17.9	17.3	18.1	18.3	17.6
South	67 825	12.4	20.8	20.7	20.3	21.4	21.6	20.8
West	47 096	13.5	21.1	21.1	20.5	21.6	21.7	20.9
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	158 729	9.8	19.5	19.5	19.1	19.9	20.1	19.7
18 to 24 years old	19 711	15.3	18.5	18.5	17.9	19.2	19.5	18.7
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	4 046	29.8	35.2	35.1	33.9	35.8	36.0	34.6
25 years old and over	139 019	9.0	19.7	19.7	19.3	20.0	20.2	19.8
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	25 668	22.0	48.0	47.9	47.3	48.5	48.8	48.1
High school graduate, no college	49 538	8.5	19.2	19.1	18.6	19.6	19.8	19.3
College:								
Less than bachelor's degree	32 428	5.9	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.6	12.8	12.3
Bachelor's degree or more	31 385	2.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	126 001	9.3	13.2	13.2	12.7	13.6	13.9	13.3
Worked at full-time jobs	88 013	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.3	6.0	6.2	5.8
50 to 52 weeks	68 494	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.8
Worked at part-time jobs	18 218	13.2	17.9	17.9	17.3	18.8	19.1	18.3
Did not work	21 770	25.8	39.1	39.0	38.4	39.4	39.7	39.0
Program Participation Status of Household Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	18 305	53.3	70.7	70.6	69.8	71.2	71.5	70.3
AFDC or other non-SSI	11 022	63.4	76.2	76.2	75.1	76.9	77.2	75.8
SSI	6 817	38.0	64.9	64.8	64.3	64.8	65.2	64.8
Food stamps	17 192	64.4	77.0	77.0	75.2	77.7	78.1	75.3
Housing assistance	5 540	56.9	75.6	75.6	75.1	76.4	76.8	75.8
Energy assistance	6 593	63.8	81.6	81.6	79.6	81.6	81.7	80.0
Free or reduced-price school lunches	19 509	48.0	55.2	55.1	52.9	55.9	56.3	53.8
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	10 355	70.6	84.8	84.8	83.9	85.4	85.7	84.3
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Plan related to employment of self or relative	129 729	2.3	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.6
Medicare	29 591	12.2	50.4	50.4	50.1	50.6	50.7	50.6
Also Medicaid	3 018	39.6	78.1	78.3	75.9	78.4	78.5	76.4
Medicaid	18 046	58.1	71.9	71.9	70.5	72.6	72.8	70.6
Not covered	26 830	26.3	32.6	32.5	32.3	35.0	35.9	33.9

¹Includes male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

Table 2. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Persons as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
White								
Total	19.7	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.1	10.3	9.4	8.2
Age								
Under 18 years	19.4	17.2	17.0	17.0	16.0	14.5	12.8	12.1
Related children	18.5	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.1	13.7	12.1	11.4
Under 6 years	21.1	19.5	19.4	19.4	18.3	16.4	14.7	14.1
18 to 24 years	18.8	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.2	14.5	13.8	13.2
25 to 44 years	12.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.1	8.3	7.6	7.1
45 to 64 years	13.9	8.4	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.4	4.9
65 years and over	48.7	12.3	10.7	10.7	9.7	9.6	8.9	5.1
65 to 74 years	41.3	9.9	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.0	4.2
75 years and over	59.3	15.6	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.7	6.4
Family Relationship								
In families ¹	16.3	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.3	8.5	7.8	6.8
Married-couple families	12.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.2	5.6	5.2	4.4
With related children under 18	10.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.1	7.1	6.4	5.8
Female householder, no husband present	39.1	32.4	31.7	31.7	28.8	26.8	23.0	21.6
With related children under 18	46.0	41.9	41.4	41.4	38.3	35.5	30.3	29.3
Unrelated individuals	37.3	21.5	20.4	20.4	19.5	19.0	17.9	14.8
Living alone	40.4	18.8	17.7	17.7	16.8	16.5	15.1	10.6
65 years and over	68.1	22.8	20.6	20.6	19.6	19.4	17.6	10.0
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	18.1	11.5	11.1	11.1	10.2	9.5	8.6	7.6
Inside central cities	24.0	16.8	16.2	16.2	14.9	14.0	12.6	11.5
Outside central cities	15.1	8.8	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.3	6.6	5.6
Outside metropolitan areas	24.9	15.1	14.7	14.7	13.8	12.9	11.8	10.2
Region								
Northeast	18.7	10.7	10.4	10.4	9.4	8.7	7.8	6.6
Midwest	17.8	10.5	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.0	8.4	7.4
South	20.9	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.0	11.4	10.4	8.9
West	21.0	14.6	14.3	14.3	12.9	11.6	10.6	9.6
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	19.8	10.7	10.3	10.3	9.5	8.9	8.2	6.9
18 to 24 years old	18.8	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.2	14.5	13.6	13.2
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	35.0	31.1	30.6	30.6	28.7	27.1	24.9	24.2
25 years old and over	19.9	9.9	9.4	9.4	8.6	8.2	7.5	6.0
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	48.3	25.0	23.3	23.3	20.8	19.7	17.8	14.0
High school graduate, no college	19.5	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.1	7.6	7.0	5.7
College: Less than bachelor's degree	12.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.0
Bachelor's degree or more	5.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	13.5	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.6	7.9	7.0
Worked at full-time jobs	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3
50 to 52 weeks	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
Worked at part-time jobs	18.5	14.2	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.6	11.8	10.9
Did not work	39.2	28.4	27.5	27.5	24.9	23.1	21.0	18.4
Program Participation Status of Household Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	70.6	64.7	62.1	62.1	51.4	44.4	36.8	34.4
AFDC or other non-SSI	75.9	72.8	71.7	71.7	61.8	53.1	44.0	42.7
SSI	65.1	55.1	49.9	49.9	35.5	30.0	25.0	20.7
Food stamps	75.6	69.3	68.0	67.9	61.1	54.1	44.0	41.5
Housing assistance	75.9	62.8	58.5	58.5	52.7	45.6	27.3	27.3
Energy assistance	80.2	69.5	68.1	68.0	61.4	55.3	46.6	41.4
Free or reduced-price school lunches	54.1	48.3	47.6	47.6	43.5	39.2	33.3	31.4
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	84.6	81.1	79.7	79.7	68.5	59.3	48.0	45.6
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Plan related to employment of self or relative	4.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Medicare	50.7	13.9	12.0	11.9	10.6	10.5	9.6	5.8
Also Medicaid	76.5	52.3	43.6	43.6	33.5	32.1	25.9	17.2
Medicaid	70.9	63.8	61.7	61.7	53.7	46.1	38.6	35.7
Not covered	34.2	27.8	27.6	27.6	26.9	26.3	24.8	22.4

¹Includes male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

Table 2. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Persons as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Black								
Total	31 916	33.3	41.9	41.9	40.8	42.2	42.7	41.6
Age								
Under 18 years	10 599	48.6	51.1	51.3	49.8	51.6	51.9	50.1
Related children	10 471	46.3	50.9	51.0	49.7	51.4	51.7	49.9
Under 6 years	3 785	53.1	57.3	57.4	56.1	57.8	57.9	56.3
18 to 24 years	3 531	31.7	39.1	39.2	38.6	39.8	40.5	39.2
25 to 44 years	10 028	25.9	30.7	30.7	29.6	31.1	31.8	30.8
45 to 64 years	5 098	21.0	31.8	31.6	30.7	31.9	32.5	31.8
65 years and over	2 860	33.3	69.8	70.0	69.1	69.8	70.1	69.9
65 to 74 years	1 703	29.6	65.2	65.5	64.9	65.8	66.1	66.0
75 years and over	957	40.0	78.0	78.2	76.6	77.0	77.2	76.6
Family Relationship								
In families ¹	27 260	32.7	41.0	41.1	39.9	41.3	41.7	40.3
Married-couple families	13 555	14.3	22.4	22.4	21.3	22.8	22.9	22.0
With related children under 18	9 504	16.5	20.6	21.0	19.4	21.2	21.2	20.1
Female householder, no husband present	12 316	53.7	62.2	62.3	61.0	62.6	63.1	61.2
With related children under 18	10 182	60.4	67.5	67.6	66.1	67.7	68.1	66.1
Unrelated individuals	4 431	35.8	46.3	46.3	46.1	46.9	48.4	48.4
Living alone	2 911	35.6	49.2	49.1	48.6	48.9	50.2	50.2
65 years and over	682	53.4	85.8	85.9	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	27 076	31.9	40.0	40.1	39.0	40.4	41.0	39.9
Inside central cities	18 054	35.2	43.8	43.9	42.8	44.1	44.9	43.7
Outside central cities	9 022	25.4	32.4	32.3	31.5	33.0	33.2	32.2
Outside metropolitan areas	4 841	40.8	52.2	52.2	50.8	52.4	52.5	51.1
Region								
Northeast	5 261	31.6	41.4	41.4	40.3	41.2	41.4	40.7
Midwest	6 557	35.7	45.7	45.6	44.1	45.2	45.8	44.5
South	17 499	34.2	41.9	42.0	40.9	42.7	43.2	41.8
West	2 600	24.4	32.9	32.6	32.7	34.0	34.6	34.2
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	21 317	26.6	37.2	37.2	36.3	37.6	38.2	37.3
18 to 24 years old	3 531	31.7	39.1	39.2	38.6	39.8	40.5	39.2
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	974	47.1	56.7	56.7	55.9	57.0	57.0	56.4
25 years old and over	17 786	25.6	36.8	36.9	35.9	37.1	37.8	36.9
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	5 261	42.7	63.8	63.9	62.6	63.6	64.3	63.6
High school graduate, no college	6 451	24.6	34.2	34.1	32.9	34.6	35.4	34.4
College:	3 909	15.2	20.8	21.0	20.2	21.7	22.2	21.2
Less than bachelor's degree	2 164	5.7	8.0	8.0	7.8	6.2	8.3	8.1
Bachelor's degree or more								
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	17 638	25.0	31.9	31.9	31.0	32.4	33.1	32.1
Worked at full-time jobs	10 978	10.2	13.6	13.6	12.8	14.2	14.9	13.9
50 to 52 weeks	8 090	5.2	6.8	6.9	6.3	7.6	8.1	7.2
Worked at part-time jobs	2 004	34.7	43.0	42.7	41.4	43.5	44.9	43.7
Did not work	4 656	55.7	70.4	70.5	69.3	70.3	70.8	70.0
Program Participation Status of Household Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	8 882	69.4	82.8	82.8	82.6	84.0	84.3	83.2
AFDC or other non-SSI	6 583	76.7	85.9	85.9	85.7	87.1	87.5	86.4
SSI	3 231	55.1	79.4	79.2	79.0	80.0	80.6	79.8
Food stamps	9 274	78.2	85.7	85.6	84.9	86.3	86.8	85.3
Housing assistance	4 493	73.9	81.8	81.8	81.4	81.8	82.0	81.5
Energy assistance	2 612	78.5	91.9	91.9	91.7	92.1	92.2	91.5
Free or reduced-price school lunches	9 668	62.3	70.9	71.0	68.8	70.4	70.8	69.0
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	6 670	80.4	91.0	91.0	90.8	91.7	91.8	91.0
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Plan related to employment of self or relative	13 283	7.3	10.7	11.0	9.0	10.0	10.2	9.0
Medicare	3 319	35.9	72.6	72.8	71.3	71.8	72.1	71.9
Also Medicaid	1 031	55.8	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.4	85.6	85.4
Medicaid	8 860	72.7	83.5	83.5	83.2	84.8	85.1	83.5
Not covered	6 404	37.5	45.5	45.5	45.1	47.3	48.7	47.2

¹Includes male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

Table 2. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Persons as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Black								
Total	42.0	35.9	35.0	35.0	32.4	30.2	26.6	24.7
Age								
Under 18 years	50.6	47.9	47.6	47.5	45.2	41.8	36.5	35.4
Related children	50.4	47.7	47.4	47.3	44.9	41.6	36.2	35.1
Under 6 years	56.6	54.2	53.9	53.9	51.3	47.4	41.5	40.8
18 to 24 years	39.3	35.2	34.3	34.3	31.6	29.6	26.5	25.7
25 to 44 years	31.2	28.0	27.6	27.5	25.6	23.4	20.9	20.0
45 to 64 years	32.4	25.3	24.0	24.0	21.3	20.1	17.9	15.4
65 years and over	70.5	39.2	34.6	34.6	30.1	29.4	25.7	17.0
65 to 74 years	66.2	35.6	31.0	31.0	27.2	26.5	23.6	16.6
75 years and over	78.1	45.5	41.1	41.1	35.3	34.6	29.4	17.8
Family Relationship								
In families ¹	40.8	35.2	34.3	34.3	31.6	29.2	25.7	24.2
Married-couple families	22.5	15.7	14.6	14.7	13.3	12.3	11.0	9.9
With related children under 18	20.8	17.6	16.6	16.7	15.5	14.0	12.3	11.5
Female householder, no husband present	61.5	57.2	56.4	56.4	52.5	48.6	42.2	40.5
With related children under 18	68.4	63.0	62.6	62.6	58.8	54.2	48.9	45.5
Unrelated individuals	48.6	39.6	38.1	38.1	36.6	35.4	31.4	26.8
Living alone	50.5	38.7	36.9	36.9	35.1	34.3	29.2	22.6
65 years and over	65.7	56.7	52.9	52.9	48.9	47.9	38.7	24.4
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	40.3	34.5	33.7	33.7	31.3	29.0	25.4	23.7
Inside central cities	44.3	38.1	37.1	37.1	34.6	32.0	28.0	25.4
Outside central cities	32.5	27.2	26.8	26.8	24.6	23.0	20.0	18.5
Outside metropolitan areas	51.2	43.8	42.2	42.2	38.5	36.7	33.5	30.4
Region								
Northeast	41.0	34.5	33.8	33.8	30.9	27.6	23.4	21.8
Midwest	45.5	38.5	37.8	37.8	34.9	31.6	26.0	26.0
South	42.1	36.3	35.3	35.2	33.1	31.3	27.7	25.7
West	34.2	29.7	28.4	28.4	24.7	23.6	22.4	21.1
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	37.7	29.9	28.7	28.7	26.1	24.4	21.7	19.5
18 to 24 years old	39.3	35.2	34.3	34.3	31.6	29.6	26.5	25.7
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	56.4	52.8	50.0	50.0	45.9	43.7	39.6	38.5
25 years old and over	37.4	28.9	27.6	27.6	25.0	23.4	20.7	18.2
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	64.3	48.9	45.8	45.8	40.8	38.4	34.1	28.9
High school graduate, no college	34.9	27.6	26.8	26.8	24.5	23.0	20.3	18.3
College:								
Less than bachelor's degree	21.4	16.7	16.3	16.3	14.9	13.6	12.0	11.4
Bachelor's degree or more	8.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.4
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	32.5	28.0	27.3	27.3	24.9	23.1	20.6	19.3
Worked at full-time jobs	14.3	11.7	11.5	11.5	10.4	9.6	8.3	7.9
50 to 52 weeks	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.1	3.8
Worked at part-time jobs	43.7	39.4	37.8	37.8	34.6	31.8	27.5	25.7
Did not work	70.6	61.9	60.0	60.0	54.9	51.3	46.6	43.4
Program Participation Status of Household Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	83.4	79.1	76.6	76.6	67.7	60.9	52.8	50.0
AFDC or other non-SSI	86.4	83.5	82.7	82.7	75.5	67.5	58.7	57.3
SSI	79.9	73.6	68.1	68.1	62.7	47.1	38.6	33.4
Food stamps	85.8	81.7	80.3	80.3	74.4	68.1	57.1	54.0
Housing assistance	81.5	77.2	75.6	75.6	71.7	65.2	49.8	46.8
Energy assistance	92.0	88.9	84.4	84.4	78.3	70.5	58.8	54.2
Free or reduced-price school lunches	69.8	65.4	64.6	64.6	60.1	55.6	48.1	46.9
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	91.1	88.6	86.9	86.9	78.7	71.2	60.9	58.3
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Plan related to employment of self or relative	9.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.2
Medicare	73.0	42.9	37.6	37.6	32.7	32.0	27.6	19.6
Also Medicaid	85.4	71.2	63.0	63.0	50.9	49.2	40.3	28.6
Medicaid	84.1	79.6	77.9	77.9	71.4	64.6	56.1	53.1
Not covered	47.6	41.5	40.8	40.8	38.6	37.2	34.1	32.1

¹Includes male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

Table 2. **Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.**

(Persons as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Hispanic Origin²								
Total	22 720	29.3	36.6	36.6	35.2	37.0	37.4	35.6
Age								
Under 18 years	7 807	39.9	45.5	45.5	43.6	45.8	46.1	44.0
Related children	7 589	38.8	44.6	44.5	42.8	44.8	45.2	43.0
Under 6 years	2 870	42.8	47.9	47.8	46.0	48.0	48.3	46.2
18 to 24 years	2 813	30.0	34.9	34.8	33.4	35.1	35.6	34.0
25 to 44 years	7 807	23.6	28.3	28.3	27.0	28.6	29.2	27.8
45 to 64 years	3 271	19.3	27.7	27.5	26.8	28.3	28.9	27.8
65 years and over	1 222	22.0	59.1	59.3	56.7	59.8	59.8	59.6
65 to 74 years	808	19.5	54.2	54.5	53.7	54.9	54.9	54.7
75 years and over	416	26.8	68.7	68.7	68.3	69.2	69.2	69.2
Family Relationship								
In families ¹	20 116	28.1	35.4	35.4	33.9	35.7	36.1	34.3
Married-couple families	14 624	21.4	28.3	28.1	26.6	28.6	28.9	27.1
With related children under 18	11 591	24.7	30.0	29.9	26.1	30.2	30.6	28.4
Female householder, no husband	4 207	51.2	60.5	60.7	59.2	60.5	61.1	59.3
present	3 436	59.5	65.9	66.0	64.3	65.7	66.4	64.2
With related children under 18	2 278	34.1	42.6	42.4	42.2	43.2	44.3	44.3
Unrelated individuals	1 008	29.3	44.2	44.1	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.9
Living alone	257	47.4	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9
65 years and over								
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	21 010	28.7	36.1	36.0	34.7	36.5	36.9	35.3
Inside central cities	11 816	33.7	41.6	41.6	40.2	42.2	42.6	40.7
Outside central cities	9 193	22.2	29.0	29.0	27.6	29.0	29.5	28.4
Outside metropolitan areas	1 711	38.7	43.3	42.9	41.6	43.1	43.5	41.6
Region								
Northeast	3 383	34.5	42.8	42.6	42.1	42.8	43.4	42.6
Midwest	1 658	27.3	34.0	34.0	30.2	32.3	32.6	30.6
South	7 014	28.5	35.6	35.4	34.4	36.5	36.9	35.0
West	10 665	28.5	35.8	35.8	34.4	36.1	36.6	34.9
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	14 913	23.7	32.0	31.9	30.8	32.3	32.8	31.6
18 to 24 years old	2 813	30.0	34.9	34.8	33.4	35.1	35.6	34.0
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	1 287	39.6	44.4	44.6	43.0	45.1	45.6	43.8
25 years old and over	12 100	22.3	31.3	31.2	30.2	31.7	32.2	31.0
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	5 677	32.4	45.7	45.5	44.4	46.3	46.9	45.5
High school graduate, no college	3 242	18.6	23.0	23.1	21.8	23.1	23.7	22.4
College:								
Less than bachelor's	2 092	11.8	16.4	16.5	15.8	16.8	17.1	16.5
degree	1 090	6.8	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.1
Bachelor's degree or more								
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	12 889	23.3	28.9	28.8	27.7	29.3	29.8	28.4
Worked at full-time jobs	8 000	12.9	15.8	15.7	14.6	16.3	16.9	15.4
50 to 52 weeks	5 786	7.6	8.8	8.7	7.9	9.1	9.6	8.4
Worked at part-time jobs	1 583	28.3	35.8	35.5	34.5	36.2	36.5	35.2
Did not work	3 306	45.9	57.2	57.2	55.9	57.5	58.0	56.7
Program Participation Status of Household Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	4 420	59.7	77.4	77.4	78.1	77.2	77.4	76.7
AFDC or other non-SSI	3 405	67.7	82.4	82.4	81.2	82.3	82.6	81.7
SSI	1 333	40.4	67.7	67.7	65.7	66.7	66.9	66.5
Food stamps	4 922	69.4	82.1	82.1	80.9	83.1	83.5	81.4
Housing assistance	1 536	65.1	77.6	77.6	77.3	80.0	80.1	79.2
Energy assistance	1 156	75.9	88.5	88.5	87.6	89.2	89.5	88.3
Free or reduced-price school lunches	7 068	53.3	61.9	61.8	59.3	62.1	62.9	60.4
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	3 088	73.1	88.6	88.6	87.9	88.3	88.5	88.0
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Plan related to employment of self or relative	6 785	6.0	8.3	8.4	5.7	6.6	6.7	5.7
Medicare	1 473	28.8	64.4	64.6	64.0	65.1	65.1	64.8
Also Medicaid	580	43.6	79.3	79.3	78.8	79.4	79.4	79.2
Medicaid	4 976	63.8	76.5	76.3	76.6	78.7	79.0	77.2
Not covered	7 397	37.1	42.2	42.0	41.7	44.4	45.5	43.0

¹Includes male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Persons as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Hispanic origin²								
Total	36.0	31.0	30.1	30.0	27.9	25.7	22.8	21.5
Age								
Under 18 years	44.2	41.1	40.5	40.4	38.0	34.7	30.3	29.2
Related children	43.2	40.1	39.4	39.3	36.9	33.6	29.3	28.1
Under 6 years	48.4	43.7	43.1	43.1	40.8	37.2	33.7	32.4
18 to 24 years	34.1	30.7	30.5	30.5	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.8
25 to 44 years	28.0	24.9	24.3	24.3	22.8	20.8	18.7	17.9
45 to 64 years	27.8	21.6	20.8	20.5	18.2	17.0	15.2	12.8
65 years and over	59.6	30.3	23.3	23.3	18.6	18.2	14.9	10.7
65 to 74 years	54.7	27.3	21.2	21.2	17.0	16.6	14.4	9.6
75 years and over	69.2	36.2	27.4	27.4	21.7	21.3	16.0	12.3
Family Relationship								
In families ¹	34.5	29.6	28.6	28.6	26.5	24.3	21.4	20.1
Married-couple families	27.3	22.2	21.4	21.3	19.9	17.9	16.1	14.9
With related children under 18	28.6	25.1	24.4	24.3	22.8	20.3	18.1	17.0
Female householder, no husband present	59.4	55.0	53.8	53.6	49.1	45.8	38.5	36.9
With related children under 18	64.4	61.1	60.7	60.7	55.9	52.0	43.6	42.6
Unrelated individuals	44.5	38.2	36.9	36.9	34.4	33.2	31.0	29.2
Living alone	45.0	34.4	32.4	32.4	28.0	26.6	22.4	18.9
65 years and over	85.9	56.9	50.4	50.4	41.2	40.0	28.9	20.7
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	35.5	30.5	29.6	29.5	27.3	25.2	22.3	21.0
Inside central cities	41.0	36.0	34.7	34.7	32.3	29.6	26.0	24.7
Outside central cities	28.5	23.5	22.9	22.9	20.9	19.5	17.7	16.3
Outside metropolitan areas	41.6	37.1	36.1	36.1	35.1	32.5	28.8	27.2
Region								
Northeast	43.0	37.0	36.0	36.0	33.1	30.0	23.9	23.5
Midwest	31.6	26.2	25.8	25.8	24.4	23.1	21.7	21.5
South	35.1	29.6	28.1	28.0	27.0	25.6	22.5	20.9
West	35.0	30.8	30.1	30.1	27.3	24.8	22.9	21.2
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	31.7	25.7	24.6	24.6	22.6	21.0	18.9	17.5
18 to 24 years old	34.1	30.7	30.5	30.5	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.8
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	44.0	40.2	39.7	39.7	36.3	36.3	33.7	32.8
25 years old and over	31.1	24.5	23.2	23.2	21.1	19.5	17.4	15.8
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	45.6	36.2	33.9	33.9	30.8	28.6	25.6	23.3
High school graduate, no college	22.5	17.6	17.3	17.2	15.6	14.1	12.1	10.9
College:								
Less than bachelor's degree	16.5	13.0	12.2	12.2	11.4	10.4	9.4	8.5
Bachelor's degree or more	9.1	6.8	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.8
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	28.6	24.7	24.1	24.1	22.4	20.7	18.7	17.6
Worked at full-time jobs	15.6	13.4	13.1	13.1	12.3	11.1	10.0	9.4
50 to 52 weeks	8.5	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.3
Worked at part-time jobs	35.2	30.2	29.2	29.2	27.5	26.0	23.9	23.4
Did not work	56.6	49.5	48.3	48.2	44.4	41.4	37.2	34.6
Program Participation Status of Household Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	76.7	73.0	69.6	69.6	58.7	51.8	43.5	41.5
AFDC or other non-SSI	81.8	78.5	77.9	77.9	67.3	59.3	50.5	49.0
SSI	66.5	58.7	51.1	51.1	38.1	32.0	23.6	20.2
Food stamps	81.4	76.5	74.6	74.6	67.4	59.7	48.7	46.7
Housing assistance	79.3	71.4	68.9	68.9	61.8	54.5	34.3	34.3
Energy assistance	88.3	83.4	82.5	82.5	74.4	67.6	53.6	50.5
Free or reduced-price school lunches	60.4	55.5	54.6	54.6	50.7	45.9	36.8	36.9
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	88.1	86.2	84.1	84.1	72.5	63.7	52.2	50.4
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Plan related to employment of self or relative	5.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.4
Medicare	64.8	35.8	26.7	26.7	22.6	21.8	18.1	14.1
Also Medicaid	79.2	63.2	52.0	52.0	37.0	35.1	26.9	21.6
Medicaid	77.3	72.1	69.8	69.8	61.5	53.5	45.2	43.0
Not covered	43.1	38.5	37.9	37.9	37.1	36.2	33.5	31.7

¹Includes male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 3. Percent of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
All Races								
All families	68 144	11.7	20.1	20.0	19.5	20.4	20.6	19.8
Age of Householder								
15 to 24 years	2 751	38.2	41.3	41.4	40.4	42.8	42.8	40.1
25 to 44 years	31 845	14.0	16.4	16.3	15.6	16.7	16.8	15.8
45 to 54 years	13 069	6.9	10.3	10.2	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.1
55 to 64 years	9 117	7.2	14.5	14.4	14.0	14.9	15.1	14.8
65 years and over	11 261	7.8	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.6	41.5
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	53 171	6.2	14.5	14.4	13.9	14.8	14.9	14.3
With related children under 18	25 714	8.4	11.0	10.9	10.2	11.3	11.4	10.4
With related children under 6	12 645	11.0	13.2	13.2	12.2	13.5	13.5	12.5
Male householder, no wife present	3 026	15.6	22.4	22.3	22.0	23.5	23.6	22.2
Female householder, no husband present	11 947	34.9	44.4	44.4	43.5	44.8	45.2	43.4
With related children under 18	8 230	45.7	52.5	52.5	51.3	52.8	53.1	50.9
With related children under 6	3 768	60.2	66.0	65.9	64.8	66.3	66.6	64.4
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	52 299	11.3	18.6	18.6	18.1	18.9	19.1	18.4
Inside central cities	19 336	17.5	25.7	25.7	25.0	26.0	26.2	25.3
Outside central cities	32 964	7.8	14.5	14.5	14.0	14.8	14.9	14.3
Outside metropolitan areas	15 844	13.0	24.8	24.7	24.1	25.4	25.5	24.4
Region								
Northeast	13 478	10.2	18.5	18.5	18.0	18.7	18.9	18.4
Midwest	16 326	10.2	18.3	18.3	17.7	18.5	18.6	17.9
South	24 040	13.8	23.0	22.9	22.3	23.5	23.6	22.7
West	14 299	11.2	18.7	18.7	18.2	19.1	19.2	18.4
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	13 328	26.0	47.3	47.2	46.3	47.7	47.9	46.9
High school graduate, no college	23 362	12.3	19.8	19.8	19.1	20.3	20.5	19.4
College: Less than bachelor's degree	15 998	8.0	13.2	13.2	12.7	13.5	13.7	12.8
Bachelor's degree or more	15 457	2.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	56 883	12.4	15.9	15.8	15.2	16.3	16.4	15.5
Worked at full-time jobs	45 348	5.6	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.3	7.4	6.5
50 to 52 weeks	37 913	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.4
Worked at part-time jobs	4 250	29.4	38.2	35.9	34.8	37.1	37.4	35.0
Did not work	7 285	45.1	59.7	59.7	59.1	60.1	60.4	59.9
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
No workers	21 898	29.7	53.7	53.6	52.8	54.2	54.3	53.2
Householder 15 to 64 years	12 972	43.6	56.2	56.0	54.8	56.8	57.0	55.2
Householder 65 years and over	8 925	9.3	50.1	50.2	49.9	50.3	50.4	50.3
One worker	29 011	4.6	6.1	6.1	5.5	6.5	6.7	5.7
Two workers or more	17 235	.7	.8	.8	.7	1.0	1.0	.9
Program Participation Status of Family Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	6 166	57.8	75.4	75.3	74.7	76.1	76.3	75.1
AFDC or other non-SSI	4 315	70.7	82.6	82.6	81.9	83.5	83.7	82.2
SSI	2 376	35.5	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.6	65.8	65.4
Food stamps	6 517	68.1	80.4	80.3	79.0	81.2	81.5	78.8
Housing assistance	2 610	64.5	75.9	75.9	75.2	76.1	76.1	75.3
Energy assistance	2 302	66.3	82.8	82.8	81.3	82.9	82.9	81.4
Free or reduced-price school lunches	6 953	51.1	60.5	60.5	58.3	60.8	61.2	58.6
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	4 170	74.9	86.3	86.3	87.8	89.0	89.2	87.9
Health Insurance Coverage								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	47 128	3.0	6.6	6.6	5.8	6.2	6.3	5.8
Medicare	14 513	9.7	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.7	40.8	40.6
Medicaid	9 499	50.3	65.1	65.0	64.0	66.1	66.3	64.1
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	6 876	19.1	23.2	23.0	23.0	25.8	26.2	24.2
Health insurance	4 421	27.4	32.2	32.0	32.0	35.4	35.9	33.0
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	2 451	30.2	63.2	63.2	62.5	63.5	63.9	63.1

Table 3. Percent of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
All Races								
All families	19.9	12.5	12.1	12.1	11.1	10.3	9.2	8.2
Age of Householder								
15 to 24 years	40.2	38.1	37.9	37.9	36.6	34.0	30.0	29.5
25 to 44 years	15.9	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.3	12.2	10.6	10.2
45 to 54 years	10.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	6.7	6.4	5.7	4.8
55 to 64 years	14.9	6.5	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.5	6.1	4.7
65 years and over	41.7	9.9	8.8	8.8	7.2	7.1	6.7	4.0
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	14.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.1
With related children under 18	10.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.1	5.6
With related children under 6	12.6	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.1	8.7	7.8	7.3
Male householder, no wife present	22.4	17.0	16.6	16.6	15.1	14.3	13.7	12.1
Female householder, no husband present	43.7	37.3	36.6	36.6	33.7	31.4	27.0	25.4
With related children under 18	51.1	47.2	46.8	46.8	43.8	40.6	34.8	33.5
With related children under 6	64.5	62.0	61.6	61.6	58.0	54.0	46.5	45.7
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	18.5	12.0	11.7	11.7	10.8	10.0	8.8	7.9
Inside central cities	25.5	18.8	18.3	18.3	16.7	15.5	13.6	12.6
Outside central cities	14.4	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.0	5.1
Outside metropolitan areas	24.6	13.9	13.5	13.5	12.3	11.5	10.5	9.2
Region								
Northeast	16.5	11.0	10.8	10.8	9.8	9.0	7.5	6.7
Midwest	16.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	9.7	8.9	8.0	7.2
South	22.8	14.5	14.1	14.0	13.1	12.4	11.2	10.0
West	16.4	12.4	12.0	12.0	10.6	9.7	8.8	7.7
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	47.2	29.0	27.6	27.6	24.8	23.4	21.2	18.5
High school graduate, no college	19.6	12.6	12.4	12.4	11.6	10.8	9.5	8.6
College: Less than bachelor's degree	12.9	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	5.8	5.2
Bachelor's degree or more	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	15.6	13.0	12.8	12.8	11.9	11.0	9.7	9.0
Worked at full-time jobs	6.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.7
50 to 52 weeks	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.0
Worked at part-time jobs	35.2	30.0	29.8	29.8	27.7	25.8	22.4	20.9
Did not work	60.1	49.0	48.3	48.2	44.5	41.9	37.4	35.0
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
No workers	53.4	31.9	31.0	31.0	28.4	26.6	23.7	21.2
Householder 15 to 64 years	55.5	45.7	45.3	45.3	42.1	39.1	34.5	32.5
Householder 65 years and over	50.5	11.9	10.3	10.3	8.6	8.5	8.1	4.7
One worker	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.3	2.9
Two workers or more .....	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.6
Program Participation Status of Family Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	75.3	69.2	68.9	68.9	56.1	49.9	41.9	39.5
AFDC or other non-SSI	62.3	79.2	78.5	78.5	69.0	60.9	50.7	49.2
SSI	65.7	55.0	49.9	49.9	33.9	29.5	24.8	20.5
Food stamps	79.1	73.1	71.9	71.9	65.2	58.8	48.0	45.4
Housing assistance	75.3	69.3	68.0	68.0	62.5	55.6	38.8	38.8
Energy assistance	81.5	72.7	71.3	71.2	63.9	57.7	48.0	44.0
Free or reduced-price school lunches	59.0	53.4	52.9	52.9	48.6	44.3	37.4	35.6
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	68.1	64.5	63.2	63.2	72.9	65.1	53.4	51.0
Health Insurance Coverage								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	5.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7
Medicare	40.9	12.2	10.6	10.6	6.7	8.5	7.8	5.4
Medicaid	64.5	56.8	55.2	55.2	48.5	42.9	36.6	34.2
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	24.4	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	18.6	16.5
Health insurance	33.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.0	28.0	26.1	23.4
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	63.7	43.3	37.0	37.0	27.1	26.0	22.2	16.9

Table 3. Percent of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
White								
All families	57 858	8.9	17.3	17.2	16.7	17.6	17.7	17.0
Age of Householder								
15 to 24 years	2 136	31.1	34.2	34.0	33.0	35.6	35.6	33.2
25 to 44 years	26 468	10.7	12.9	12.8	12.2	13.3	13.4	12.4
45 to 54 years	11 288	5.6	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.3
55 to 64 years	7 819	5.3	12.0	11.9	11.5	12.4	12.5	12.3
65 years and over	10 046	5.9	39.2	39.2	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	47 601	5.5	13.7	13.7	13.2	14.0	14.1	13.6
With related children under 18	22 406	7.6	9.9	9.8	9.2	10.3	10.4	9.4
With related children under 6	10 972	10.0	11.9	11.8	11.0	12.2	12.3	11.2
Male householder, no wife present	2 409	13.6	20.0	20.0	19.6	21.2	21.3	19.6
Female householder, no husband present	7 848	28.1	38.0	38.1	37.3	38.4	38.7	37.2
With related children under 18	5 080	39.1	45.9	45.9	45.0	46.4	46.6	44.4
With related children under 6	2 097	55.6	61.1	61.0	60.0	61.5	61.9	59.6
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	43 575	8.4	15.6	15.6	15.1	15.9	16.0	15.4
Inside central cities	13 666	12.7	20.7	20.7	20.1	21.0	21.1	20.4
Outside central cities	29 609	6.3	13.2	13.2	12.8	13.5	13.6	13.0
Outside metropolitan areas	14 283	10.6	22.3	22.2	21.7	22.9	23.0	22.0
Region								
Northeast	11 839	8.2	16.5	16.5	16.1	16.7	16.9	16.4
Midwest	14 454	7.4	15.3	15.3	14.7	15.5	15.6	14.9
South	19 184	9.7	19.1	19.0	18.5	19.6	19.6	18.9
West	12 381	10.2	17.5	17.5	17.0	18.0	18.0	17.2
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	10 547	21.0	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.8	44.1	43.1
High school graduate, no college	19 781	9.3	17.0	16.9	16.4	17.5	17.6	16.7
College:								
Less than bachelor's degree	13 785	6.1	11.3	11.2	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.0
Bachelor's degree or more	13 746	1.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	47 811	9.5	12.7	12.6	12.1	13.0	13.1	12.3
Worked at full-time jobs	39 092	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.2	6.1	6.1	5.4
50 to 62 weeks	32 924	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.8
Worked at part-time jobs	3 515	24.8	31.1	30.9	29.8	32.1	32.3	30.0
Did not work	5 205	36.2	52.2	52.1	51.5	52.7	53.0	52.4
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
No workers	17 634	23.1	48.4	48.3	47.6	48.9	49.1	48.0
Householder 15 to 64 years	9 788	36.2	49.2	49.0	47.9	49.9	50.1	48.3
Householder 65 years and over	8 046	7.1	47.5	47.5	47.3	47.7	47.8	47.8
One worker	25 052	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.3	5.4	4.6
Two workers or more	14 972	.8	.8	.8	.7	1.0	1.0	.9
Program Participation Status of Family Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	3 781	52.2	70.8	70.8	69.9	71.3	71.6	70.4
AFDC or other non-SSI	2 542	66.2	78.7	78.8	77.6	79.4	79.7	77.9
SSI	1 520	30.3	61.0	60.9	60.5	60.9	61.3	61.1
Food stamps	4 060	63.8	76.8	76.8	75.0	77.6	77.9	74.7
Housing assistance	1 301	58.6	72.3	72.3	71.4	72.7	72.7	71.7
Energy assistance	1 594	62.7	80.1	80.1	78.2	80.3	80.4	78.5
Free or reduced-price school lunches	4 396	45.4	55.0	54.9	52.9	55.7	56.1	53.3
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	2 402	71.9	86.0	86.0	85.2	86.6	86.9	85.3
Health Insurance Coverage								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	41 374	2.4	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.4
Medicare	12 651	7.5	38.4	38.4	38.0	38.6	38.8	38.6
Medicaid	8 230	44.8	60.2	60.2	58.9	61.3	61.5	58.9
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	7 320	17.0	20.8	20.6	20.6	23.4	23.8	21.6
Health insurance	3 478	25.1	29.8	29.5	29.5	33.0	33.6	30.6
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	1 639	25.9	60.1	60.2	59.6	60.9	61.3	60.5

Table 3. Percent of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
White								
All families	17.1	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.4	7.8	7.0	6.1
Age of Householder								
15 to 24 years	33.2	31.0	30.9	30.9	29.8	27.7	24.7	24.3
25 to 44 years	12.5	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.2	9.3	8.1	7.7
45 to 54 years	8.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.6	3.7
55 to 64 years	12.4	8.2	5.8	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.6	3.4
65 years and over	39.6	7.3	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.4	5.1	2.8
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	13.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.6
With related children under 18	9.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.1
With related children under 6	11.3	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.2	7.8	7.1	6.6
Male householder, no wife present	20.0	14.3	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.6	12.1	10.5
Female householder, no husband present	37.3	30.1	29.5	29.5	26.8	25.1	21.5	20.0
With related children under 18	44.6	40.3	40.0	40.0	37.2	34.6	29.4	28.3
With related children under 6	59.8	57.2	56.8	56.8	53.6	50.1	43.1	42.5
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	15.5	8.9	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.5	5.6
Inside central cities	20.5	13.5	13.1	13.1	11.9	11.0	9.7	8.8
Outside central cities	13.1	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.1
Outside metropolitan areas	22.2	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.1	9.5	8.6	7.5
Region								
Northeast	16.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	7.9	7.3	6.2	5.3
Midwest	15.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.3	5.8	5.1
South	19.0	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.0	6.9
West	17.2	10.8	10.6	10.6	9.5	8.6	7.8	6.7
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	43.3	23.4	22.3	22.3	20.1	18.9	17.2	14.8
High school graduates, no college	16.8	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.8	8.1	7.2	6.3
College: Less than bachelor's	11.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.4	3.9
degree	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3
Bachelor's degree or more								
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	12.4	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.1	8.4	7.4	6.8
Worked at full-time jobs	5.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1
50 to 52 weeks	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8
Worked at part-time jobs	30.3	25.2	25.1	25.1	23.3	21.8	19.4	18.0
Did not work	52.5	39.7	39.0	38.9	35.4	33.3	29.6	27.2
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
No workers	48.3	24.8	24.1	24.0	21.9	20.5	18.3	15.9
Householder 15 to 64 years	48.5	38.0	37.6	37.6	34.6	32.0	28.4	26.3
Householder 65 years and over	47.9	8.7	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.4	6.1	3.3
One worker	4.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.4
Two workers or more .....	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.6
Program Participation Status of Family Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	70.6	64.0	61.8	61.8	50.4	44.2	38.3	34.2
AFDC or other non-SSI	78.0	75.3	74.5	74.5	64.1	55.8	45.3	43.9
SSI	61.4	49.1	44.5	44.5	28.9	24.7	21.3	17.6
Food stamps	75.0	68.3	67.2	67.2	60.5	53.8	43.4	41.2
Housing assistance	71.7	64.1	62.4	62.4	56.2	48.8	30.5	30.5
Energy assistance	78.7	68.9	67.8	67.6	60.3	54.1	45.3	41.5
Free or reduced-price school lunches	53.6	47.6	47.0	47.0	42.7	38.7	32.2	30.4
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	85.6	81.9	80.9	80.9	69.7	61.1	48.9	46.9
Health Insurance Coverage								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	5.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3
Medicare	38.8	9.3	8.1	8.0	6.6	6.5	6.0	3.9
Medicaid	59.2	51.0	49.5	49.5	42.9	37.4	31.8	29.4
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	22.0	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.6	16.7	14.5
Health insurance	30.9	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.5	24.1	21.3
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	60.7	37.8	32.2	32.2	22.4	21.4	18.1	13.6

Table 3. **Percent of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.**

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Black								
All families	7 888	30.9	40.3	40.3	39.2	40.7	41.0	39.6
Age of Householder								
15 to 24 years	512	67.4	71.7	71.7	71.4	73.4	73.4	69.2
25 to 44 years	4 181	34.0	37.4	37.4	36.0	37.5	37.8	36.2
45 to 54 years	1 295	17.4	24.7	24.5	23.9	25.9	26.2	25.1
55 to 64 years	914	21.5	34.9	34.9	33.9	34.7	35.0	34.5
65 years and over	986	24.9	61.3	61.7	61.0	61.9	62.4	62.1
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	3 748	13.0	22.9	22.9	22.0	23.4	23.5	22.6
With related children under 18	2 175	15.4	19.3	19.5	18.1	19.9	19.9	18.5
With related children under 6	1 054	20.0	23.3	23.6	21.4	23.5	23.5	22.1
Male householder, no wife present	460	24.7	33.6	33.6	33.3	34.1	34.6	33.8
Female householder, no husband present	3 680	49.8	58.7	58.7	57.5	59.1	59.8	57.5
With related children under 18	2 898	57.2	64.1	64.1	62.8	64.1	64.6	62.3
With related children under 6	1 556	67.0	73.1	73.0	71.8	73.2	73.5	71.5
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	6 648	29.6	38.1	38.1	37.2	38.6	38.9	37.6
Inside central cities	4 382	32.9	41.8	41.9	40.9	42.1	42.6	41.2
Outside central cities	2 266	23.2	31.0	30.8	30.1	31.7	31.8	30.7
Outside metropolitan areas	1 240	37.6	51.6	51.8	49.9	51.9	51.9	49.9
Region								
Northeast	1 242	28.4	38.3	38.4	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7
Midwest	1 621	34.6	44.4	44.2	43.1	44.1	44.4	43.0
South	4 361	31.3	40.3	40.3	39.2	41.0	41.4	39.6
West	663	23.1	33.5	33.5	33.5	34.7	35.1	34.5
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	2 325	46.7	64.5	64.7	63.5	64.5	64.8	63.8
High school graduate, no college	2 970	31.2	38.1	38.0	36.7	38.7	38.8	37.3
College: Less than bachelor's	1 752	22.0	27.8	27.7	26.9	28.2	29.0	26.9
degree	841	4.7	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.5	7.5	6.9
Bachelor's degree or more								
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	6 902	31.7	37.2	37.2	36.1	37.6	37.9	36.3
Worked at full-time jobs	4 585	13.7	16.4	16.4	15.2	17.1	17.2	15.2
50 to 52 weeks	3 621	7.5	8.9	9.0	8.0	9.5	9.6	8.0
Worked at part-time jobs	577	57.7	67.0	66.3	64.2	67.0	67.4	65.2
Did not work	1 739	70.7	82.3	82.3	81.8	82.1	82.6	82.6
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
No workers	3 372	61.8	80.4	80.2	79.0	80.3	80.6	79.3
Householder 15 to 64 years	2 654	69.8	81.2	81.0	79.5	81.1	81.4	79.8
Householder 65 years and over	719	32.2	77.1	77.3	77.3	77.6	77.6	77.3
One worker	2 936	11.7	15.5	15.7	14.2	16.2	16.7	14.6
Two workers or more	1 580	.4	.6	.6	.6	1.4	1.4	1.1
Program Participation Status of Family Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	2 104	69.4	84.7	84.6	84.4	85.8	85.9	84.7
AFDC or other non-SSI	1 587	78.3	88.5	88.5	88.5	89.9	90.0	88.9
SSI	726	49.6	79.5	79.5	77.7	78.4	78.6	77.6
Food stamps	2 210	76.2	87.3	87.1	86.5	87.9	88.3	86.8
Housing assistance	1 176	72.2	80.4	80.4	79.9	80.4	80.4	79.6
Energy assistance	626	76.0	90.6	90.6	90.2	90.4	90.4	89.6
Free or reduced-price school lunches	2 276	62.2	70.7	70.8	68.6	70.3	70.8	68.6
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	1 616	79.9	92.1	92.1	92.1	93.0	93.0	92.1
Health Insurance Coverage								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	4 274	8.0	12.5	12.7	10.7	11.8	12.1	10.7
Medicare	1 474	27.8	60.8	61.1	59.8	60.5	61.0	60.5
Medicaid	2 819	62.9	76.4	76.3	75.8	77.4	77.8	75.9
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	1 061	32.7	38.6	37.9	37.9	40.3	40.7	39.0
Health insurance	649	39.9	45.1	45.1	45.1	48.0	48.8	46.4
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	664	42.9	74.8	74.8	73.7	74.1	74.7	73.9

Table 3. Percent of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992--Con.

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes--continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Black								
All families	39.9	33.2	32.4	32.4	29.8	27.7	24.3	22.7
Age of Householder								
15 to 24 years	69.6	67.4	67.4	67.4	64.9	60.8	51.9	51.1
25 to 44 years	38.5	34.4	34.3	34.3	32.6	29.9	26.1	25.6
45 to 54 years	25.2	21.7	21.4	21.3	18.0	16.8	15.0	13.4
55 to 64 years	35.1	26.3	24.8	24.8	20.9	19.3	16.5	14.6
65 years and over	62.3	32.2	27.4	27.4	23.3	23.1	21.9	15.3
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	23.0	14.1	13.2	13.2	11.9	11.1	10.2	8.9
With related children under 18	19.1	18.0	15.5	15.4	14.3	13.0	11.5	10.8
With related children under 6	22.9	19.7	19.5	19.4	18.3	16.3	14.5	13.9
Male householder, no wife present	34.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	24.1	22.7	21.8	19.8
Female householder, no husband present	57.8	53.1	52.3	52.3	48.7	45.2	39.0	37.2
With related children under 18	62.7	59.3	58.9	58.9	55.5	51.3	44.0	42.7
With related children under 6	71.6	69.4	69.0	69.0	65.0	60.2	51.6	50.6
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	38.0	31.8	31.1	31.1	28.8	26.7	23.3	21.9
Inside central cities	41.6	35.4	34.6	34.6	32.1	29.8	26.1	24.7
Outside central cities	31.0	24.8	24.4	24.4	22.6	20.7	17.8	16.5
Outside metropolitan areas	50.0	41.0	39.0	39.0	34.8	33.0	29.8	27.0
Region								
Northeast	37.9	30.9	30.4	30.4	27.9	25.0	20.3	18.7
Midwest	43.6	37.1	36.7	36.7	33.5	30.7	26.7	25.0
South	39.9	33.0	32.0	31.9	29.9	28.1	24.8	23.3
West	34.5	29.2	28.2	28.2	23.4	22.8	22.4	20.8
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	64.2	51.9	49.4	49.4	44.8	42.4	38.3	34.8
High school graduate, no college	37.6	32.2	32.1	32.1	29.9	27.7	24.2	23.1
College: Less than bachelor's degree	27.1	23.3	23.1	23.1	21.3	19.2	15.7	15.3
Bachelor's degree or more	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.6	3.9	3.4
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	36.7	33.4	33.1	33.1	30.7	28.3	24.6	23.6
Worked at full-time jobs	15.5	13.9	13.8	13.8	12.4	11.1	9.2	8.9
50 to 52 weeks	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.6	6.8	5.9	4.5	4.2
Worked at part-time jobs	65.2	59.5	59.1	59.1	55.3	50.2	41.1	39.6
Did not work	83.1	78.0	75.2	75.2	70.7	68.5	60.0	57.8
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
No workers	79.6	66.3	64.6	64.6	60.3	56.5	50.1	46.9
Householder 15 to 64 years	80.3	73.2	72.6	72.6	68.5	63.7	56.1	54.4
Householder 65 years and over	77.3	41.1	35.2	35.2	30.0	29.6	28.0	18.8
One worker	15.1	12.4	12.1	12.1	10.3	9.0	7.2	6.9
Two workers or more	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.6
Program Participation Status of Family Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	84.8	79.6	77.2	77.2	67.7	61.0	52.9	49.8
AFDC or other non-SSI	88.9	85.4	84.7	84.7	76.9	68.9	59.5	57.9
SSI	77.9	69.8	64.0	64.0	47.5	42.2	34.6	28.6
Food stamps	86.9	82.0	80.5	80.5	73.9	67.8	56.4	53.3
Housing assistance	79.6	75.5	74.9	74.9	70.6	64.0	49.5	49.5
Energy assistance	89.9	83.1	80.8	80.8	73.6	67.2	55.2	50.9
Free or reduced-price school lunches	69.1	64.8	64.2	64.2	59.8	55.4	47.6	46.1
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	92.2	88.9	87.1	87.1	78.1	71.0	60.3	57.3
Health Insurance Coverage								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	10.9	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.2	5.9	4.9	4.7
Medicare	61.2	35.2	30.8	30.8	26.1	25.4	22.7	17.6
Medicaid	76.6	70.1	68.3	68.3	61.5	55.6	48.3	45.6
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	39.1	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.7	30.5	28.8
Health insurance	46.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.2	37.2	35.2
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	75.3	58.3	50.8	50.8	40.8	39.4	34.0	25.7

Table 3. Percent of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Hispanic Origin¹								
All families	5 318	26.2	34.0	33.9	32.5	34.3	34.6	32.9
Age of Householder								
15 to 24 years	426	45.6	50.0	50.0	48.4	50.3	50.3	47.8
25 to 44 years	2 960	28.7	32.6	32.5	30.9	32.7	32.9	31.1
45 to 54 years	935	18.0	24.6	24.3	23.3	25.1	25.6	23.6
55 to 64 years	559	20.3	28.4	28.1	27.5	28.5	29.7	29.0
65 years and over	438	16.3	55.2	55.7	54.7	56.0	56.0	55.8
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	3 674	18.5	26.0	25.8	24.4	26.3	26.6	25.0
With related children under 18	2 497	22.5	27.3	27.1	25.3	27.4	27.8	25.5
With related children under 6	1 439	27.6	32.5	32.4	29.8	32.0	32.3	29.9
Male householder, no wife present	407	27.2	33.6	33.6	33.3	34.8	34.8	33.4
Female householder, no husband present	1 236	46.6	57.9	58.0	56.6	57.8	58.3	56.4
With related children under 18	845	57.4	64.4	64.5	62.8	64.2	64.6	62.3
With related children under 6	522	67.9	73.7	73.5	72.4	73.6	74.3	73.0
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	4 919	26.0	33.8	33.7	32.4	34.1	34.4	32.8
Inside central cities	2 781	31.2	39.4	39.4	38.0	40.0	40.2	38.3
Outside central cities	2 158	19.3	26.6	26.5	25.2	26.6	27.0	25.8
Outside metropolitan areas	399	29.4	36.4	36.1	34.6	36.1	36.4	34.4
Region								
Northeast	884	32.7	41.0	41.0	40.4	41.0	41.4	40.7
Midwest	400	25.6	32.7	32.7	29.2	31.0	31.2	29.4
South	1 676	24.1	32.2	32.1	31.1	33.3	33.6	31.6
West	2 358	25.4	32.8	32.8	31.2	33.0	33.3	31.6
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	2 496	37.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	48.9	49.4	47.7
High school graduate, no college	1 426	21.7	27.3	27.4	25.4	27.4	27.6	25.2
College: Less than bachelor's	931	14.2	18.2	18.2	17.4	18.4	18.5	18.0
degree	466	6.5	8.4	8.4	7.1	8.5	8.7	7.6
Bachelor's degree or more								
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	4 880	27.1	32.1	32.0	30.6	32.3	32.7	30.9
Worked at full-time jobs	3 572	18.7	19.4	19.3	17.7	19.6	19.6	17.9
50 to 52 weeks	2 712	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.5	12.2	12.3	10.8
Worked at part-time jobs	431	42.8	50.7	49.9	47.9	50.4	51.0	48.1
Did not work	878	62.0	74.7	74.7	74.6	75.1	75.6	75.3
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
No workers	1 880	55.3	73.9	73.7	72.2	74.1	74.3	72.6
Householder 15 to 64 years	1 571	61.9	73.8	73.5	71.8	73.7	74.0	72.1
Householder 65 years and over	309	21.7	74.4	74.6	74.2	75.7	75.7	75.4
One worker	2 293	14.2	16.7	16.8	15.0	17.1	17.4	15.2
Two workers or more	1 145	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.2
Program Participation Status of Family Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	929	60.3	78.8	78.8	77.6	78.6	78.9	78.1
AFDC or other non-SSI	699	71.2	85.1	85.1	83.9	84.8	85.2	84.3
SSI	299	35.8	66.9	66.9	65.1	66.2	66.7	66.2
Food stamps	1 054	70.0	82.3	82.2	81.0	83.2	83.6	81.1
Housing assistance	373	63.6	75.9	75.9	75.4	77.2	77.2	76.4
Energy assistance	270	77.0	89.1	89.1	88.1	89.3	89.7	88.4
Free or reduced-price school lunches	1 413	52.5	61.2	61.0	58.5	61.4	62.0	59.2
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	658	73.6	88.7	88.7	87.9	88.2	88.4	87.9
Health Insurance Coverage								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	2 672	6.6	9.7	9.8	7.1	8.1	8.1	7.0
Medicare	771	22.8	54.4	54.7	54.0	55.2	55.4	54.9
Medicaid	1 585	54.8	69.0	68.7	67.0	69.5	69.8	67.5
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	1 190	31.4	34.5	34.3	34.3	37.2	38.0	35.3
Health insurance	948	35.5	38.7	38.4	38.4	41.6	42.6	39.5
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	364	36.1	68.4	68.4	67.6	68.9	69.3	68.3

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 3. Percent of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Hispanic Origin¹								
All families	33.0	27.5	26.6	26.6	24.7	22.8	20.0	18.6
Age of Householder								
15 to 24 years	48.0	45.2	45.2	45.2	44.1	42.0	38.8	38.1
25 to 44 years	31.2	29.0	28.7	28.7	27.0	24.8	21.6	20.9
45 to 54 years	23.8	19.4	19.1	19.0	17.1	15.5	13.0	11.9
55 to 64 years	29.0	21.8	20.0	20.0	18.4	17.3	15.4	10.6
65 years and over	55.8	25.1	18.6	18.6	14.0	13.6	12.3	6.7
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	25.1	19.2	18.4	18.3	17.1	15.5	14.0	12.7
With related children under 18	25.6	22.4	21.8	21.7	20.5	18.3	16.2	15.2
With related children under 6	30.1	27.4	26.7	26.6	25.1	21.9	20.0	18.6
Male householder, no wife present	33.6	28.5	27.6	27.6	26.5	25.6	24.4	22.7
Female householder, no husband present	56.5	51.9	50.6	50.6	48.6	43.6	36.6	34.6
With related children under 18	62.4	59.0	58.6	58.6	54.6	50.8	42.8	41.6
With related children under 6	73.1	71.0	71.0	71.0	66.2	62.3	54.1	52.6
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	32.9	27.4	26.4	26.4	24.4	22.7	19.8	18.4
Inside central cities	38.5	33.0	31.8	31.7	29.6	27.2	23.5	22.1
Outside central cities	25.9	20.2	19.6	19.6	17.9	16.8	15.1	13.7
Outside metropolitan areas	34.4	29.7	28.5	28.5	27.3	25.1	22.6	20.6
Region								
Northeast	40.9	34.8	34.2	34.2	31.4	28.4	22.4	21.6
Midwest	30.1	24.1	23.9	23.9	22.3	21.2	20.0	19.7
South	31.7	25.4	23.7	23.6	22.5	21.5	18.9	17.2
West	31.6	26.9	26.2	26.2	24.1	22.0	20.0	18.2
Educational Attainment								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	47.8	39.8	37.9	37.9	35.1	32.5	28.9	26.9
High school graduate, no college	25.4	21.7	21.7	21.6	20.2	18.8	15.5	14.5
College: Less than bachelor's degree	18.0	14.7	14.4	14.4	13.4	12.0	10.7	10.0
Bachelor's degree or more	7.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.1
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	31.0	27.8	27.3	27.3	25.6	23.7	20.7	19.5
Worked at full-time jobs	18.0	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.1	13.6	12.0	11.1
50 to 52 weeks	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.0	8.7	8.7	7.7	6.9
Worked at part-time jobs	48.1	43.6	43.0	43.0	40.2	37.1	34.1	33.3
Did not work	75.5	67.3	66.0	66.0	61.2	57.9	49.9	46.6
Year-Round Full-Time Workers								
No workers	72.7	59.3	57.2	57.2	52.6	49.3	43.3	40.7
Householder 15 to 64 years	72.2	64.3	63.4	63.4	59.2	55.3	48.5	46.4
Householder 65 years and over	75.4	34.1	25.7	25.7	19.2	18.7	16.7	11.7
One worker	15.4	13.8	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.4	9.9	8.8
Two workers or more	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
Program Participation Status of Family Members								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	78.1	73.7	69.9	69.9	59.1	53.2	44.5	41.6
AFDC or other non-SSI	84.4	82.2	80.5	80.5	70.1	63.0	53.1	51.1
SSI	68.2	56.3	47.6	47.6	34.0	29.9	22.8	17.9
Food stamps	81.2	76.3	74.6	74.6	67.6	60.3	48.6	46.3
Housing assistance	76.4	69.4	67.5	67.5	60.6	54.3	34.0	34.0
Energy assistance	88.4	83.1	82.2	82.2	74.6	67.5	53.2	49.9
Free or reduced-price school lunches	59.2	54.3	53.4	53.4	49.5	45.0	37.2	35.3
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	88.0	85.9	83.9	83.9	72.5	64.9	52.9	50.6
Health Insurance Coverage								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	7.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7
Medicare	54.9	30.1	23.6	23.6	19.2	18.4	16.1	12.5
Medicaid	67.6	61.3	58.9	58.9	52.6	46.5	39.8	37.5
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	35.4	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	29.4	27.5
Health insurance	39.6	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	33.0	30.6
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	68.3	51.5	41.0	41.0	31.9	30.2	25.9	21.4

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 4. Percent of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992

(Unrelated Individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
All Races								
Total	36 734	21.8	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.7	38.5	38.5
Age								
15 to 24 years	4 598	35.1	37.7	37.8	37.6	39.0	40.4	40.4
25 to 44 years	14 169	15.2	16.7	18.6	18.3	19.1	20.1	20.1
45 to 54 years	4 125	17.7	22.5	22.5	22.2	23.1	24.0	24.0
55 to 64 years	3 800	26.1	37.3	37.3	37.0	37.7	38.5	38.5
65 years and over	10 041	24.9	69.2	69.2	69.1	69.3	69.3	69.3
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	29 685	20.0	34.5	34.5	34.2	35.0	35.7	35.7
Inside central cities	14 435	23.2	36.8	36.8	36.7	37.6	38.4	38.4
Outside central cities	15 249	17.0	32.3	32.3	32.0	32.5	33.2	33.2
Outside metropolitan areas	7 049	29.0	48.6	48.6	48.4	49.2	50.0	50.0
Region								
Northeast	7 532	20.0	38.8	38.8	38.5	39.1	39.9	39.9
Midwest	9 042	21.2	37.6	37.6	37.5	38.1	38.7	38.7
South	11 762	24.6	37.9	37.9	37.7	38.6	39.5	39.5
West	8 397	20.0	34.4	34.3	34.0	34.7	35.4	35.4
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	36 589	21.5	37.0	37.0	36.7	37.5	38.2	38.2
18 to 24 years old	4 453	33.2	35.8	36.0	35.8	37.2	38.7	38.7
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	606	62.2	64.8	64.8	64.8	66.2	66.7	66.7
25 years old and over	32 136	19.8	37.1	37.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	38.2
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	7 829	40.3	72.4	72.2	72.1	72.8	73.4	73.4
High school graduate, no college	10 013	18.7	38.4	38.5	38.2	39.1	40.1	40.1
College: Less than bachelor's degree	7 014	13.0	25.1	25.1	24.9	25.5	26.1	26.1
Bachelor's degree or more	7 480	6.8	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	25 978	19.2	23.9	23.9	23.6	24.5	25.5	25.5
Worked at full-time jobs	19 161	7.4	9.0	8.9	8.6	9.4	10.4	10.4
50 to 52 weeks	14 748	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.0
Worked at part-time jobs	3 087	36.8	45.1	45.3	44.9	47.8	49.6	49.6
Did not work	3 729	65.2	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.4	83.4
Program Participation Status								
Received:								
Cash assistance	2 223	72.6	94.8	94.7	94.6	94.9	95.2	95.2
AFDC or other non-SSI	856	73.4	89.1	88.9	88.6	89.6	90.4	90.4
SSI	1 662	71.0	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.3	97.3
Food stamps	2 432	74.1	86.6	86.4	86.3	87.2	88.0	88.0
Housing assistance	2 171	50.9	80.4	80.5	80.5	81.0	81.8	81.8
Energy assistance	1 416	63.7	89.3	89.2	89.0	89.9	90.3	90.3
Food stamps and cash assistance	1 199	83.1	96.3	96.3	96.2	96.6	96.7	96.7
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	16 007	3.0	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.5
Medicare	10 788	27.5	71.8	71.9	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.1
Also Medicaid	1 712	62.3	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.2
Medicaid	3 064	68.3	91.3	91.2	91.1	91.3	91.7	91.7
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	7 117	37.3	42.6	42.5	42.5	44.3	46.9	46.9

Table 4. Percent of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
All Races								
Total	38.6	23.9	22.8	22.8	21.8	21.2	19.8	18.8
Age								
15 to 24 years	40.6	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.5	36.9	36.1	35.9
25 to 44 years	20.4	17.3	17.1	17.1	16.3	15.7	14.9	14.5
45 to 54 years	24.1	20.2	19.7	19.7	18.6	17.9	16.8	14.4
55 to 64 years	38.7	28.4	27.1	27.1	25.9	24.9	22.6	18.8
65 years and over	69.4	26.6	23.6	23.6	22.1	21.8	19.4	11.4
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	35.9	22.1	21.1	21.1	20.1	19.5	18.2	15.5
Inside central cities	38.6	25.8	24.6	24.6	23.5	22.8	21.0	18.7
Outside central cities	33.3	18.8	17.7	17.7	16.9	16.4	15.5	12.5
Outside metropolitan areas	50.2	31.5	30.0	30.0	28.9	28.4	26.5	20.9
Region								
Northeast	40.0	22.1	20.6	20.6	19.1	18.1	16.7	13.9
Midwest	38.9	22.9	22.0	22.0	21.4	20.8	19.4	16.5
South	39.6	26.6	25.6	25.6	25.1	24.8	22.9	18.4
West	35.6	22.8	21.6	21.6	20.0	19.4	18.6	16.4
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	38.4	23.6	22.5	22.5	21.5	20.9	19.5	18.3
18 to 24 years old	38.8	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.7	35.1	34.3	34.1
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	66.9	64.9	64.4	64.4	63.6	61.2	57.8	57.2
25 years old and over	38.3	21.9	20.6	20.6	19.5	19.0	17.4	13.8
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	73.6	44.2	41.1	41.1	38.4	37.5	33.3	25.0
High school graduates, no college	40.4	21.1	20.1	20.1	19.1	18.4	17.1	13.8
College: Less than bachelor's degree	26.2	14.7	13.7	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.4	10.1
Bachelor's degree or more	11.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	5.7
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	25.7	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.3	19.6	18.6	17.1
Worked at full-time jobs	10.5	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.6
50 to 52 weeks	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3
Worked at part-time jobs	50.1	42.3	42.0	42.0	40.9	39.9	38.8	37.0
Did not work	83.6	70.0	67.6	67.6	63.5	60.0	55.5	49.5
Program Participation Status								
Received:								
Cash assistance	95.3	88.9	81.8	81.8	67.7	60.3	46.8	37.8
AFDC or other non-SSI	90.5	87.1	82.8	82.8	73.2	65.6	57.0	54.1
SSI	97.4	90.0	81.4	81.4	64.4	57.1	42.0	30.6
Food stamps	88.2	80.2	76.1	76.1	70.2	66.1	52.9	44.9
Housing assistance	82.2	57.6	47.2	47.2	42.1	38.1	17.8	17.6
Energy assistance	91.0	69.9	66.4	66.4	61.6	58.6	49.7	35.4
Food stamps and cash assistance	97.0	93.6	89.3	89.3	77.5	70.7	52.5	42.6
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	8.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4
Medicare	72.2	29.8	26.0	26.0	24.1	23.7	21.0	12.9
Also Medicaid	94.3	74.6	63.7	63.7	53.3	51.0	40.2	26.1
Medicaid	91.8	79.5	73.4	73.4	63.7	56.8	46.1	36.9
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	47.3	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5	40.4	36.2

Table 4. **Percent of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.**

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
White								
Total	31 176	19.5	36.0	36.0	35.8	36.5	37.1	37.1
Age								
15 to 24 years	3 927	34.0	36.5	36.7	36.5	38.0	39.1	39.1
25 to 44 years	11 746	13.2	16.8	16.8	16.5	17.3	18.1	18.1
45 to 54 years	3 428	14.8	19.5	19.5	19.2	20.2	21.2	21.2
55 to 64 years	3 126	23.9	35.3	35.3	34.9	35.7	36.2	36.2
65 years and over	8 949	21.7	67.4	67.5	67.4	67.6	67.6	67.6
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	24 837	17.6	33.0	33.0	32.7	33.4	34.0	34.0
Inside central cities	11 104	19.6	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.9	35.4	35.4
Outside central cities	13 733	15.9	32.1	32.1	31.7	32.3	32.9	32.9
Outside metropolitan areas	6 336	27.1	47.8	47.8	47.7	48.4	49.2	49.2
Region								
Northeast	6 486	17.5	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.9	38.5	38.5
Midwest	7 950	19.4	36.4	36.4	36.2	36.9	37.4	37.4
South	9 276	21.3	35.9	36.0	35.7	36.6	37.4	37.4
West	7 453	19.3	34.3	34.3	34.0	34.7	35.3	35.3
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	31 050	19.2	35.7	35.7	35.5	36.3	36.9	36.9
18 to 24 years old	3 801	32.0	34.6	34.8	34.6	36.1	37.3	37.3
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	527	58.8	61.2	61.2	61.2	62.9	63.4	63.4
25 years old and over	27 249	17.4	35.9	35.9	35.7	36.3	36.8	36.8
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	5 972	36.3	71.9	71.8	71.7	72.4	72.9	72.9
High school graduate, no college	8 573	16.6	38.0	38.1	37.6	38.7	39.6	39.6
College: Less than bachelor's degree	6 135	12.2	25.3	25.3	25.1	25.6	26.1	26.1
Bachelor's degree or more	6 588	6.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.5
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	21 610	17.2	21.9	21.9	21.6	22.5	23.4	23.4
Worked at full-time jobs	16 311	7.1	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.8	9.8
50 to 52 weeks	12 635	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.9
Worked at part-time jobs	2 595	35.4	43.8	44.1	43.7	46.5	48.0	48.0
Did not work	2 703	60.6	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.6	81.6
Program Participation Status								
Received:								
Cash assistance	1 562	68.5	93.9	93.8	93.7	94.2	94.4	94.4
AFDC or other non-SSI	450	67.4	85.8	85.4	85.0	86.5	87.0	87.0
SSI	1 187	67.8	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3
Food stamps	1 623	73.0	87.6	87.4	87.3	87.9	88.8	88.8
Housing assistance	1 583	46.3	80.6	80.8	80.8	81.2	81.8	81.8
Energy assistance	1 136	61.5	89.8	89.8	89.5	90.1	90.2	90.2
Food stamps and cash assistance	804	79.3	95.2	95.2	94.9	95.6	95.7	95.7
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	13 915	2.7	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.5
Medicare	9 475	23.7	69.8	69.9	69.8	70.1	70.1	70.1
Also Medicaid	1 278	58.7	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.7	93.7	93.7
Medicaid	2 234	64.7	90.7	90.6	90.5	90.8	91.0	91.0
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	5 686	36.0	41.6	41.5	41.5	43.3	45.5	45.5

Table 4. Percent of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
White								
Total	37.3	21.5	20.4	20.4	19.5	19.0	17.9	14.8
Age								
15 to 24 years	39.3	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.3	35.8	35.1	34.9
25 to 44 years	18.3	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.1	13.5	12.9	12.5
45 to 54 years	21.3	17.2	16.7	16.7	15.7	15.2	14.3	11.8
55 to 64 years	36.5	25.6	24.4	24.4	23.3	22.4	20.5	15.2
65 years and over	67.7	23.2	20.4	20.4	19.3	19.1	17.3	10.0
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	34.2	19.4	18.4	18.4	17.5	17.1	16.2	13.6
Inside central cities	35.5	21.7	20.7	20.7	19.8	19.4	18.3	16.2
Outside central cities	33.0	17.5	16.5	16.5	15.7	15.2	14.5	11.5
Outside metropolitan areas	49.4	29.6	28.1	28.1	27.1	26.5	24.7	19.6
Region								
Northeast	38.6	19.3	18.0	18.0	16.6	15.8	14.9	11.8
Midwest	37.6	20.9	20.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	17.8	14.9
South	37.5	23.0	22.0	22.0	21.6	21.4	20.1	16.1
West	35.5	22.0	20.8	20.8	19.3	18.7	18.0	15.7
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	37.0	21.2	20.1	20.1	19.2	18.7	17.6	14.5
18 to 24 years old	37.5	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.4	33.9	33.2	33.1
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	63.6	61.4	61.4	61.4	60.4	57.9	54.8	54.8
25 years old and over	37.0	19.3	18.0	18.0	17.1	16.6	15.4	11.9
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	73.1	39.9	36.9	36.9	34.4	33.6	30.4	22.1
High school graduate, no college	39.6	18.7	17.7	17.7	16.7	16.1	15.1	11.8
College: Less than bachelor's degree	26.2	13.7	12.7	12.7	12.2	11.8	11.4	9.2
Bachelor's degree or more	10.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.3
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	23.6	19.3	18.9	18.9	18.1	17.5	16.7	15.3
Worked at full-time jobs	10.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.2
50 to 52 weeks	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2
Worked at part-time jobs	48.4	40.3	40.1	40.1	38.8	37.9	36.7	35.1
Did not work	61.9	65.8	63.3	63.3	58.6	55.3	51.3	44.9
Program Participation Status								
Received:								
Cash assistance	94.5	86.8	78.9	78.9	63.3	55.6	43.6	33.8
AFDC or other non-SSI	87.0	83.3	78.4	78.4	66.8	59.4	52.9	48.7
SSI	97.5	88.7	79.2	79.2	60.9	53.2	39.2	27.6
Food stamps	89.0	79.3	74.5	74.5	68.4	63.6	51.3	43.1
Housing assistance	82.2	53.1	41.9	41.9	36.5	32.6	14.8	14.8
Energy assistance	90.8	66.8	63.4	63.4	58.2	55.9	48.1	33.8
Food stamps and cash assistance	96.0	91.1	86.2	86.2	73.8	66.3	49.8	38.8
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	8.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2
Medicare	70.2	25.7	22.2	22.2	20.6	20.3	18.3	11.0
Also Medicaid	93.9	71.2	59.3	59.3	49.0	46.9	37.0	23.2
Medicaid	91.1	77.1	70.3	70.3	59.6	52.7	42.8	33.6
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	45.8	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.5	38.7	36.3

Table 4. Percent of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Black								
Total	4 431	35.8	46.3	46.3	46.1	46.9	48.4	48.4
Age								
15 to 24 years	406	44.4	47.7	48.1	48.1	49.1	52.9	52.9
25 to 44 years	1 856	25.3	26.3	28.1	27.8	29.1	31.2	31.2
45 to 54 years	615	33.3	37.7	37.7	37.4	38.4	38.5	38.5
55 to 64 years	593	36.5	47.2	46.9	46.9	47.5	49.7	49.7
65 years and over	960	53.3	55.6	55.7	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	3 896	34.3	44.5	44.5	44.2	45.0	46.7	46.7
Inside central cities	2 770	37.0	48.2	48.1	47.8	48.8	50.7	50.7
Outside central cities	1 126	27.6	35.5	35.7	35.5	35.8	37.1	37.1
Outside metropolitan areas	535	46.6	59.4	59.4	59.4	60.5	60.9	60.9
Region								
Northeast	838	35.7	49.0	48.8	48.5	48.7	50.0	50.0
Midwest	910	34.1	48.1	48.2	48.0	48.5	50.2	50.2
South	2 274	37.5	46.1	46.1	46.0	46.8	48.4	48.4
West	408	29.5	38.4	37.9	37.3	40.2	42.0	42.0
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	4 423	35.6	46.2	46.2	46.0	46.8	48.4	48.4
18 to 24 years old	398	43.3	46.7	47.1	47.1	48.1	52.0	52.0
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	51	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 years old and over	4 025	34.9	46.2	46.1	45.8	46.7	48.0	48.0
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	1 481	55.5	74.7	74.4	74.2	74.9	76.0	76.0
High school graduate, no college	1 236	33.0	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.9	45.1	45.1
College: Less than bachelor's								
degree	720	17.1	21.8	21.8	21.8	23.3	24.3	24.3
Bachelor's degree or more	587	6.5	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.5
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	3 414	30.2	34.8	34.7	34.5	35.6	37.6	37.6
Worked at full-time jobs	2 265	9.2	11.0	11.0	10.6	11.7	13.9	13.9
50 to 52 weeks	1 683	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.5	4.9	4.9
Worked at part-time jobs	334	48.8	56.7	56.1	56.1	60.2	65.4	65.4
Did not work	815	80.9	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0
Program Participation Status								
Received:								
Cash assistance	592	64.1	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5
AFDC or other non-SSI	176	89.8	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5
SSI	428	81.0	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.2	97.2
Food stamps	753	75.9	83.9	83.6	83.5	85.0	85.7	85.7
Housing assistance	538	63.0	78.9	78.9	78.9	79.5	81.3	81.3
Energy assistance	253	71.9	87.1	87.1	87.1	89.9	91.3	91.3
Food stamps and cash assistance	381	91.9	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	1 642	5.5	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.5
Medicare	1 160	56.8	88.0	88.1	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9
Also Medicaid	388	75.3	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.5	96.5
Medicaid	712	80.3	95.1	94.8	94.8	95.1	95.7	95.7
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	1 116	43.6	47.2	47.1	47.1	49.7	54.5	54.5

Table 4. Percent of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Hispanic Origin¹								
Total	2 276	34.1	42.6	42.4	42.2	43.2	44.3	44.3
Age								
15 to 24 years	421	51.2	52.9	52.9	52.2	54.1	54.7	54.7
25 to 44 years	1 127	25.9	28.8	28.6	28.5	29.2	31.0	31.0
45 to 54 years	260	23.6	28.6	28.8	28.8	29.5	29.9	29.9
55 to 64 years	185	39.4	53.4	53.4	52.9	54.7	55.8	55.8
65 years and over	285	47.6	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	2 112	33.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	42.0	43.1	43.1
Inside central cities	1 286	35.5	44.0	43.8	43.5	44.7	46.4	46.4
Outside central cities	826	29.1	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.6	38.1	38.1
Outside metropolitan areas	166	49.1	58.2	58.0	58.0	58.7	59.0	59.0
Region								
Northeast	402	33.3	43.4	43.4	43.4	44.2	46.4	46.4
Midwest	172	21.3	29.6	29.6	29.6	30.9	30.9	30.9
South	677	38.9	48.9	48.5	48.5	47.9	49.3	49.3
West	1 026	32.8	41.6	41.5	41.0	41.7	42.4	42.4
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	2 244	33.2	41.6	41.6	41.4	42.4	43.5	43.5
18 to 24 years old	388	47.4	49.1	49.1	48.3	50.3	51.0	51.0
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	165	58.6	59.0	59.0	59.0	60.7	62.3	62.3
25 years old and over	1 856	30.3	40.2	40.1	40.0	40.7	41.9	41.9
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	873	43.7	58.7	58.4	58.4	59.7	61.0	61.0
High school graduate, no college	417	22.6	28.4	28.3	27.8	28.3	30.7	30.7
College: Less than bachelor's degree	340	18.0	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.4	24.4
Bachelor's degree or more	226	11.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	1 882	29.3	33.5	33.3	33.0	34.1	35.4	35.4
Worked at full-time jobs	1 318	11.6	12.8	12.6	12.2	13.5	15.3	15.3
50 to 52 weeks	942	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.7	5.7	5.7
Worked at part-time jobs	217	51.0	59.7	59.7	59.7	61.1	61.5	61.5
Did not work	347	82.8	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5
Program Participation Status								
Received:								
Cash assistance	241	71.4	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5
AFDC or other non-SSI	74	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SSI	173	66.5	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2
Food stamps	251	80.5	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.5	91.5
Housing assistance	197	83.0	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.6	84.6
Energy assistance	94	73.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8
Food stamps and cash assistance	123	83.8	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	726	3.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.6
Medicare	333	49.8	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3
Also Medicaid	164	66.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medicaid	321	70.4	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	951	44.2	46.8	46.5	46.5	48.1	50.6	50.6

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 4. Percent of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Hispanic Origin¹								
Total	44.5	38.2	36.9	36.9	34.4	33.2	31.0	29.2
Age								
15 to 24 years	54.7	52.6	52.6	52.6	52.6	52.0	51.2	51.2
25 to 44 years	31.4	29.3	29.1	29.1	27.9	26.5	25.6	25.3
45 to 54 years	29.9	27.3	26.1	26.1	23.1	22.5	21.6	19.9
55 to 64 years	55.8	46.3	45.7	45.7	39.5	37.5	33.4	27.6
65 years and over	87.1	57.1	49.0	49.0	40.3	39.2	29.2	21.7
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	43.3	36.9	35.7	35.7	33.2	32.0	29.9	26.4
Inside central cities	46.5	39.4	38.1	38.1	35.6	33.9	31.4	29.8
Outside central cities	38.4	33.2	32.1	32.1	29.6	29.0	27.7	26.2
Outside metropolitan areas	59.3	54.7	52.4	52.4	49.6	49.0	44.2	40.0
Region								
Northeast	46.4	37.8	35.4	35.4	31.6	28.9	24.8	24.3
Midwest	30.9	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.0	21.6
South	49.5	43.7	42.6	42.6	41.1	40.8	36.9	33.4
West	42.7	37.4	36.3	36.3	33.2	31.7	31.0	29.7
Educational Attainment								
Total, 18 years old and over	43.7	37.4	36.1	36.1	33.5	32.3	30.1	28.3
18 to 24 years old	51.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.5	47.7	47.7
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	82.3	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	60.9	60.9
25 years old and over	42.1	35.0	33.4	33.4	30.3	29.0	26.4	24.2
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	61.3	51.6	48.7	48.7	43.1	41.5	37.3	33.7
High school graduates, no college	31.0	25.4	25.0	25.0	23.7	21.5	20.0	19.4
College: Less than bachelor's degree	24.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	18.6	18.1	16.8	15.6
Bachelor's degree or more	15.5	11.8	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.1	9.8
Work Experience in 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	35.6	32.8	32.5	32.5	30.8	29.5	28.3	27.3
Worked at full-time jobs	15.5	14.1	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.3	12.7
50 to 52 weeks	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1
Worked at part-time jobs	61.7	58.0	55.1	55.1	53.4	52.9	51.1	50.4
Did not work	95.5	89.2	88.0	88.0	80.7	74.5	71.0	68.2
Program Participation Status								
Received:								
Cash assistance	97.8	94.2	87.8	87.8	64.6	54.8	41.1	36.3
AFDC or other non-SSI	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SSI	98.2	93.1	84.2	84.2	57.0	46.2	30.5	23.8
Food stamps	91.8	86.2	82.8	82.6	73.3	67.5	55.1	51.3
Housing assistance	85.4	71.1	64.0	64.0	54.1	45.7	23.1	23.1
Energy assistance	89.7	82.8	79.2	79.2	68.2	63.8	58.1	52.5
Food stamps and cash assistance	100.0	97.0	94.3	94.3	75.4	65.1	44.9	40.6
Health Insurance Coverage								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	5.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Medicare	89.3	61.2	52.5	52.5	41.2	40.1	30.9	24.0
Also Medicaid	100.0	87.8	74.8	74.8	52.7	50.4	34.7	27.3
Medicaid	95.6	87.6	80.9	80.9	63.4	54.7	44.0	39.4
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	50.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	46.8	45.6

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 5. Mean Income Deficit of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All families	68 144	5 751	7 433	7 418	7 489	7 388	7 361	7 364
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
White	57 858	5 335	6 855	6 840	6 897	6 807	6 788	6 781
Black	7 888	6 621	9 162	9 149	9 233	9 128	9 081	9 093
Hispanic origin ¹	5 318	5 834	8 145	8 121	8 291	8 273	8 230	8 151
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
15 to 24 years	2 751	6 031	7 868	7 838	7 909	7 740	7 748	7 615
25 to 44 years	31 945	6 254	8 506	8 484	8 658	8 449	8 410	8 482
45 to 54 years	13 069	5 502	7 607	7 632	7 756	7 588	7 545	7 625
55 to 64 years	9 117	5 140	7 312	7 345	7 379	7 196	7 152	7 144
65 years and over	11 281	3 575	6 103	6 067	6 078	6 075	6 067	6 066
TYPE OF FAMILY								
Married-couple families	53 171	5 219	6 494	6 463	6 525	6 434	6 419	6 380
With related children under 18	25 714	5 956	7 865	7 811	8 054	7 815	7 779	7 775
With related children under 6	12 645	6 108	7 804	7 736	8 024	7 892	7 874	7 695
Male householder, no wife present	3 026	5 326	7 032	7 053	7 062	6 890	6 876	6 884
Female householder, no husband present	11 947	6 223	8 846	8 844	8 917	8 847	8 804	8 856
With related children under 18	8 230	6 520	9 343	9 341	9 429	9 382	9 328	9 394
With related children under 6	3 788	7 140	10 266	10 285	10 332	10 280	10 250	10 283
TYPE OF RESIDENCE								
Inside metropolitan areas	52 299	5 856	7 597	7 574	7 650	7 546	7 515	7 506
Inside central cities	19 336	6 031	8 162	8 127	8 202	8 134	8 090	8 063
Outside central cities	32 964	5 621	7 011	6 997	7 071	6 940	6 921	6 926
Outside metropolitan areas	15 844	5 449	7 028	7 032	7 091	6 992	6 982	7 012
REGION								
Northeast	13 478	5 708	7 677	7 673	7 724	7 645	7 595	7 593
Midwest	16 326	5 768	7 328	7 295	7 357	7 263	7 242	7 254
South	24 040	5 859	7 307	7 306	7 389	7 275	7 251	7 256
West	14 299	5 548	7 586	7 550	7 622	7 511	7 502	7 495
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	13 328	6 065	7 959	7 947	8 010	8 000	7 979	7 921
High school graduate, no college	23 362	5 597	7 125	7 114	7 183	7 013	6 994	7 018
College:								
Less than bachelor's	15 996	5 182	6 881	6 858	6 949	6 794	6 741	6 824
degree	15 457	5 996	6 293	6 233	6 244	6 075	6 075	6 075
Bachelor's degree or more								
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	56 883	6 021	8 117	8 115	8 240	8 046	8 011	8 054
Worked at full-time jobs	45 348	4 802	5 427	5 410	5 449	5 379	5 353	5 185
50 to 52 weeks	37 913	4 427	4 495	4 464	4 466	4 458	4 446	4 259
Worked at part-time jobs	4 250	5 483	6 820	6 797	6 865	6 800	6 780	6 630
Did not work	7 285	7 173	10 521	10 530	10 580	10 509	10 470	10 475
YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS								
No workers	21 898	6 045	7 890	7 880	7 918	7 883	7 873	7 834
Householder 15 to 64 years	12 972	6 418	8 952	8 958	9 035	8 949	8 934	8 905
Householder 65 years and over	8 925	3 511	6 160	6 130	6 136	6 135	6 130	6 129
One worker	29 011	4 389	4 542	4 494	4 495	4 489	4 423	4 292
Two workers or more	17 235	5 087	5 533	5 631	5 711	5 242	5 174	5 110
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	6 188	6 357	10 306	10 297	10 311	10 306	10 296	10 224
AFDC or other non-SSI	4 315	6 735	10 901	10 875	10 898	10 868	10 859	10 783
SSI	2 376	4 605	9 555	9 573	9 570	9 644	9 634	9 555
Food stamps	6 517	6 332	9 673	9 657	9 720	9 696	9 676	9 647
Housing assistance	2 810	6 817	9 748	9 742	9 732	9 773	9 788	9 627
Energy assistance	2 302	6 094	9 596	9 580	9 670	9 687	9 700	9 602
Free or reduced-price school lunches	6 953	6 739	9 651	9 625	9 774	9 722	9 687	9 618
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	4 170	6 568	10 818	10 788	10 803	10 816	10 817	10 738
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	47 128	4 528	4 970	4 945	4 943	4 867	4 829	4 856
Medicare	14 513	4 323	6 673	6 644	6 668	6 682	6 647	6 626
Medicaid	9 498	6 277	9 472	9 455	9 512	9 447	9 434	9 433
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	8 876	5 677	6 258	6 269	6 269	6 081	6 036	5 986
Health insurance	4 421	5 749	6 315	6 313	6 313	6 205	6 147	6 094
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	2 451	5 018	9 261	9 240	9 274	9 273	9 232	9 217

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 5. Mean Income Deficit of Families in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Families as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All families	7 340	7 224	7 319	7 315	5 763	5 922	4 671	4 582
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
White	6 764	6 618	6 704	6 700	5 366	5 514	4 638	4 616
Black	9 041	8 400	8 513	8 512	6 578	6 787	4 723	4 585
Hispanic origin ¹	8 138	7 483	7 610	7 613	5 866	6 036	4 964	4 929
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
15 to 24 years	7 815	7 717	7 751	7 750	6 021	6 148	4 591	4 586
25 to 44 years	8 420	8 124	8 124	8 119	6 222	6 474	4 913	4 755
45 to 54 years	7 580	6 849	6 823	6 824	5 444	5 530	4 679	4 608
55 to 64 years	7 113	6 153	6 266	6 263	5 233	5 405	4 853	4 509
65 years and over	6 056	4 182	4 390	4 387	3 763	3 773	3 532	3 482
TYPE OF FAMILY								
Married-couple families	6 362	5 992	6 095	6 089	5 216	5 373	4 761	4 751
With related children under 18	7 698	7 040	7 030	7 022	5 898	6 224	5 389	5 226
With related children under 6	7 664	7 195	7 178	7 177	6 077	6 538	5 599	5 526
Male householder, no wife present	6 952	6 147	6 138	6 132	5 346	5 521	4 730	4 652
Female householder, no husband present	8 827	8 324	8 403	8 401	6 231	6 388	4 589	4 470
With related children under 18	9 365	8 901	8 922	8 921	6 554	6 749	4 792	4 628
With related children under 6	10 272	9 748	9 778	9 774	7 164	7 327	5 186	5 045
TYPE OF RESIDENCE								
Inside metropolitan areas	7 482	7 518	7 609	7 605	5 857	6 021	4 717	4 603
Inside central cities	8 033	7 901	8 005	8 003	6 034	6 191	4 686	4 581
Outside central cities	6 909	6 994	7 070	7 063	5 619	5 791	4 758	4 636
Outside metropolitan areas	6 986	6 386	6 486	6 484	5 489	5 641	4 540	4 558
REGION								
Northeast	7 563	7 971	7 993	7 986	5 691	5 800	4 565	4 468
Midwest	7 210	7 534	7 611	7 609	5 777	5 980	4 568	4 521
South	7 231	6 675	6 806	6 804	5 867	6 022	4 590	4 513
West	7 499	7 375	7 482	7 459	5 553	5 755	5 035	4 941
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	7 902	7 639	7 854	7 852	6 136	6 261	4 713	4 726
High school graduate, no college	6 988	7 049	7 059	7 056	5 571	5 743	4 499	4 417
College: Less than bachelor's	6 818	6 628	6 648	6 640	5 137	5 349	4 562	4 267
degree	6 010	6 410	6 408	6 400	5 888	5 982	5 866	5 646
Bachelor's degree or more								
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1992								
Total, 15 to 64 years	8 019	7 684	7 706	7 703	5 998	6 198	4 828	4 690
Worked at full-time jobs	5 155	5 025	5 049	5 042	4 619	4 844	4 246	4 148
50 to 52 weeks	4 242	4 238	4 270	4 261	4 233	4 414	4 114	4 083
Worked at part-time jobs	6 616	6 521	6 504	6 495	5 410	5 544	4 544	4 487
Did not work	10 451	9 995	10 042	10 043	7 212	7 367	5 319	5 128
YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS								
No workers	7 815	7 853	7 963	7 960	6 090	6 232	4 791	4 704
Householder 15 to 64 years	8 877	8 514	8 527	8 524	6 423	6 612	5 003	4 834
Householder 65 years and over	6 120	4 153	4 353	4 351	3 713	3 703	3 478	3 409
One worker	4 272	4 247	4 298	4 291	4 197	4 404	4 017	3 957
Two workers or more	5 147	4 886	4 888	4 845	4 812	4 795	4 607	4 720
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS								
One or more members received:								
Cash assistance	10 217	9 260	9 395	9 391	6 394	6 693	4 406	4 352
AFDC or other non-SSI	10 783	10 100	10 087	10 084	6 738	7 078	4 553	4 476
SSI	9 536	7 653	7 931	7 927	4 709	4 981	3 881	3 841
Food stamps	9 632	8 793	8 831	8 831	6 365	6 607	4 438	4 389
Housing assistance	9 639	9 083	9 153	9 149	6 580	6 717	3 555	3 555
Energy assistance	9 599	8 676	8 722	8 728	6 111	6 364	4 343	4 259
Free or reduced-price school lunches	9 583	8 909	8 925	8 923	6 721	7 008	4 969	4 815
Family received both food stamps and cash assistance	10 729	9 866	9 890	9 887	6 592	6 838	4 313	4 262
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE								
One or more members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	4 828	4 818	4 884	4 878	4 665	4 835	4 395	4 088
Medicare	6 605	5 247	5 456	5 459	4 570	4 577	3 938	4 011
Medicaid	9 392	8 553	8 653	8 649	6 277	6 619	4 625	4 545
No members covered by:								
Employer-provided plan or Medicare or Medicaid	5 977	5 525	5 525	5 514	5 451	5 451	5 162	5 059
Health insurance	6 092	5 620	5 620	5 612	5 560	5 560	5 193	5 112
Family received:								
Medicare and Medicaid	9 153	6 384	6 594	6 591	5 254	5 297	4 241	4 363

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 6. Mean Income Deficit of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All unrelated individuals	36 734	3 218	5 183	5 186	5 195	5 172	5 091	5 091
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
White	31 176	3 165	5 060	5 063	5 073	5 048	4 982	4 982
Black	4 431	3 271	5 817	5 821	5 833	5 796	5 638	5 638
Hispanic origin ¹	2 278	4 009	5 570	5 576	5 578	5 558	5 437	5 437
AGE								
15 to 24 years	4 588	4 150	4 499	4 491	4 473	4 497	4 371	4 371
25 to 44 years	14 169	4 011	5 081	5 105	5 127	5 073	4 875	4 875
45 to 54 years	4 125	3 988	5 505	5 520	5 554	5 442	5 285	5 285
55 to 64 years	3 800	3 062	5 561	5 587	5 608	5 570	5 479	5 479
65 years and over	10 041	1 769	5 272	5 264	5 270	5 264	5 263	5 263
TYPE OF RESIDENCE								
Inside metropolitan areas	29 685	3 290	5 137	5 139	5 153	5 125	5 040	5 040
Inside central cities	14 435	3 224	5 184	5 185	5 184	5 148	5 080	5 080
Outside central cities	15 249	3 375	5 086	5 089	5 119	5 101	5 019	5 019
Outside metropolitan areas	7 049	3 010	5 321	5 326	5 321	5 312	5 245	5 245
REGION								
Northeast	7 532	3 122	5 285	5 285	5 303	5 269	5 201	5 201
Midwest	9 042	3 127	5 079	5 086	5 089	5 080	5 000	5 000
South	11 782	3 132	5 273	5 272	5 288	5 250	5 143	5 143
West	8 397	3 558	5 063	5 070	5 092	5 083	5 008	5 008
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Total, 18 years old and over	36 589	3 167	5 170	5 173	5 182	5 158	5 078	5 078
18 to 24 years old	4 453	3 961	4 331	4 322	4 303	4 333	4 202	4 202
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	606	4 809	5 387	5 390	5 355	5 371	5 349	5 349
25 years old and over	32 136	2 983	5 282	5 287	5 301	5 272	5 201	5 201
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	7 629	2 683	5 658	5 668	5 670	5 653	5 613	5 613
High school graduate, no college	10 013	3 162	5 172	5 173	5 197	5 142	5 031	5 031
College: Less than bachelor's degree	7 014	3 265	4 731	4 736	4 747	4 729	4 666	4 666
Bachelor's degree or more	7 480	3 623	4 441	4 432	4 451	4 481	4 407	4 407
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	25 978	3 769	5 076	5 088	5 105	5 062	4 903	4 903
Worked at full-time jobs	19 161	3 169	3 444	3 478	3 497	3 510	3 268	3 268
50 to 52 weeks	14 748	3 157	3 397	3 438	3 478	3 383	3 040	3 040
Worked at part-time jobs	3 067	3 304	3 808	3 818	3 785	3 819	3 722	3 722
Did not work	3 729	4 338	6 555	6 552	6 552	6 552	6 530	6 530
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION STATUS								
Received:								
Cash assistance	2 223	2 384	6 600	6 607	6 609	6 613	6 596	6 596
AFDC or other non-SSI	658	3 826	6 320	6 340	6 350	6 339	6 295	6 295
SSI	1 862	1 837	6 715	6 717	6 716	6 728	6 722	6 722
Food stamps	2 432	2 989	6 187	6 201	6 188	6 194	6 148	6 148
Housing assistance	2 171	2 545	6 079	6 072	6 065	6 053	5 993	5 993
Energy assistance	1 418	2 834	6 130	6 142	6 139	6 114	6 098	6 098
Food stamps and cash assistance	1 199	2 501	6 678	6 687	6 693	6 686	6 681	6 681
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	16 007	2 882	3 578	3 578	3 572	3 528	3 467	3 467
Medicare	10 788	1 849	5 385	5 379	5 384	5 376	5 372	5 372
Also Medicaid	1 712	2 547	6 378	6 383	6 380	6 374	6 373	6 373
Medicaid	3 064	2 547	6 344	6 362	6 367	6 381	6 381	6 381
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	7 117	4 465	4 858	4 867	4 867	4 844	4 834	4 834

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 6. Mean Income Deficit of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All unrelated individuals	5 084	3 687	3 755	3 755	3 254	3 260	3 206	3 356
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
White	4 977	3 586	3 664	3 663	3 227	3 231	3 190	3 357
Black	5 629	3 936	3 989	3 989	3 208	3 220	3 101	3 219
Hispanic origin ¹	5 424	4 518	4 551	4 550	4 003	4 037	3 978	4 050
AGE								
15 to 24 years	4 372	4 245	4 232	4 231	4 051	4 030	3 939	3 901
25 to 44 years	4 844	4 407	4 423	4 423	3 873	3 915	3 819	3 811
45 to 54 years	5 279	4 602	4 614	4 614	3 903	3 931	3 799	3 817
55 to 64 years	5 485	4 074	4 158	4 158	3 101	3 124	3 049	2 959
65 years and over	5 266	2 221	2 254	2 254	1 831	1 835	1 773	1 738
TYPE OF RESIDENCE								
Inside metropolitan areas	5 034	3 728	3 795	3 795	3 325	3 340	3 289	3 423
Inside central cities	5 052	3 762	3 822	3 822	3 252	3 257	3 179	3 258
Outside central cities	5 014	3 683	3 759	3 759	3 420	3 448	3 431	3 657
Outside metropolitan areas	5 236	3 585	3 638	3 638	3 047	3 030	2 963	3 148
REGION								
Northeast	5 207	3 918	4 005	4 005	3 243	3 286	3 162	3 280
Midwest	4 995	3 592	3 678	3 678	3 159	3 162	3 095	3 210
South	5 137	3 467	3 501	3 501	3 113	3 098	3 068	3 278
West	4 985	3 948	4 049	4 049	3 618	3 644	3 601	3 695
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Total, 18 years old and over	5 071	3 645	3 714	3 713	3 203	3 209	3 154	3 303
18 to 24 years old	4 204	4 070	4 057	4 057	3 865	3 843	3 761	3 738
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	5 337	5 098	5 087	5 085	4 595	4 611	4 575	4 572
25 years old and over	5 182	3 549	3 630	3 630	3 035	3 046	2 988	3 153
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	5 607	3 469	3 531	3 531	2 762	2 757	2 668	2 848
High school graduate, no college	5 014	3 503	3 586	3 586	3 136	3 173	3 125	3 289
College:								
Less than bachelor's								
degree	4 666	3 730	3 882	3 882	3 316	3 323	3 242	3 361
Bachelor's degree or more	4 417	3 884	3 935	3 935	3 717	3 733	3 729	3 792
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	4 885	4 258	4 279	4 279	3 688	3 708	3 616	3 616
Worked at full-time jobs	3 262	3 074	3 080	3 080	3 008	2 995	2 974	2 965
50 to 52 weeks	3 052	2 904	2 887	2 887	2 849	2 858	2 904	2 904
Worked at part-time jobs	3 717	3 401	3 390	3 390	3 228	3 225	3 122	3 109
Did not work	6 517	5 449	5 531	5 531	4 407	4 494	4 388	4 446
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION STATUS								
Received:								
Cash assistance	6 591	4 735	4 795	4 785	2 418	2 352	2 050	2 103
AFDC or other non-SSI	6 295	5 644	5 804	5 804	3 657	3 531	2 896	2 877
SSI	6 716	4 415	4 439	4 439	1 844	1 807	1 584	1 547
Food stamps	6 144	4 382	4 453	4 453	3 085	3 070	2 728	2 890
Housing assistance	5 976	3 645	4 011	4 011	2 822	2 837	2 376	2 376
Energy assistance	6 061	3 887	3 949	3 948	2 704	2 714	2 444	2 720
Food stamps and cash assistance	6 669	4 984	4 992	4 992	2 571	2 473	1 987	2 006
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	3 452	2 778	2 805	2 805	2 757	2 755	2 680	2 581
Medicare	5 373	2 428	2 445	2 445	1 905	1 913	1 822	1 822
Also Medicaid	6 368	3 061	2 995	2 995	1 716	1 730	1 563	1 601
Medicaid	6 356	4 324	4 396	4 396	2 634	2 589	2 427	2 584
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	4 619	4 308	4 308	4 308	4 246	4 246	4 155	4 158

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 7. Income of Households From Specified Sources, by Poverty Status: 1992

(Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	One or more members received--											
		Social Security				AFDC or other non-SSI cash assistance				SSI			
		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)	
				Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
Total	96 391	26 725	27.7	8 708	41	5 002	5.2	3 489	58	3 950	4.1	3 666	67
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder													
White	82 083	23 434	28.5	8 980	44	3 055	3.7	3 444	76	2 641	3.2	3 651	84
Black	11 190	2 811	25.1	6 597	110	1 736	15.5	3 379	86	1 137	10.2	3 415	109
Hispanic origin ¹	8 626	1 116	16.9	7 306	200	801	12.1	4 513	183	458	6.9	4 338	217
Type of Residence													
Inside metropolitan areas	74 882	19 567	26.1	8 771	49	3 950	5.3	3 780	67	2 835	3.8	3 627	80
Inside central cities	30 276	8 035	26.5	8 269	74	2 394	7.9	3 857	84	1 634	5.4	3 959	106
Outside central cities	44 606	11 533	25.9	9 121	64	1 556	3.5	3 610	111	1 201	2.7	3 649	123
Outside metropolitan areas	21 509	7 158	33.3	8 535	91	1 053	4.9	2 471	120	1 115	5.2	3 256	146
Region													
Northeast	19 437	5 806	29.9	9 004	75	1 164	6.0	3 964	97	770	4.0	4 103	148
Midwest	23 307	6 407	27.5	8 778	80	1 246	5.3	3 337	95	767	3.3	3 676	144
South	33 392	9 415	28.2	8 257	69	1 451	4.3	2 223	65	1 606	4.8	3 096	90
West	20 255	5 096	25.2	9 113	100	1 141	5.6	4 780	165	807	4.0	4 375	172
Type of Household													
Married-couple families	53 171	12 434	23.4	10 586	66	1 257	2.4	3 418	142	1 219	2.3	3 985	126
With related children under 18	25 714	1 500	5.8	8 622	201	1 098	4.3	3 577	157	520	2.0	4 447	209
With related children under 6	12 645	464	3.7	7 583	317	776	6.1	3 517	185	219	1.7	4 385	342
Female householder, no husband present	11 947	2 915	24.4	7 311	112	2 925	24.5	3 742	68	1 033	8.6	4 072	128
With related children under 18	8 230	1 122	13.6	6 676	190	2 796	34.0	3 786	69	534	6.5	4 125	170
With related children under 6	3 768	377	10.0	6 369	304	1 849	49.1	3 647	97	220	5.8	4 286	247
Nonfamily households	28 247	10 631	37.8	6 973	43	536	1.9	2 248	123	1 528	5.4	3 084	100
Single-person household	23 642	10 087	42.7	6 871	41	343	1.5	2 044	143	1 328	5.6	2 893	85
65 years and over	9 355	8 844	94.5	7 018	44	52	.8	(B)	(B)	745	8.0	2 020	90
Female	7 361	6 971	94.7	6 911	48	44	.6	(B)	(B)	623	8.5	2 065	100
Educational Attainment													
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	19 945	10 216	51.2	8 026	60	2 102	10.5	3 732	93	2 223	11.1	3 598	92
High school graduates, no college	31 673	8 660	27.8	8 885	70	1 832	5.7	3 330	92	1 001	3.1	3 728	138
College:													
Less than bachelor's degree	22 585	4 342	19.2	8 913	104	917	4.1	3 323	129	480	2.1	3 603	158
Bachelor's degree or more	21 988	3 308	15.0	10 067	137	151	.7	3 029	300	247	1.1	3 764	245
Work Experience in 1992 of Householder													
Total, under 65 years	75 495	7 092	9.4	7 191	75	4 775	6.3	3 541	59	2 429	3.2	4 238	87
Worked at full-time jobs	59 279	2 702	4.6	6 161	106	1 537	2.6	2 714	100	734	1.2	3 906	139
50 to 52 weeks	48 900	1 981	4.1	6 186	122	678	1.4	2 498	124	514	1.1	3 825	167
Worked at part-time jobs	6 294	852	13.5	7 195	208	722	11.5	2 968	135	193	3.1	3 961	259
Did not work	9 923	3 538	35.7	7 957	111	2 517	25.4	4 211	61	1 502	15.1	4 435	117
Year-Round Full-Time Workers													
No workers	37 741	21 442	56.8	8 955	46	4 004	10.6	3 677	66	3 124	8.3	3 603	77
One worker	39 275	4 221	10.7	7 839	100	846	2.2	2 737	113	628	1.6	3 881	154
Two workers or more	19 375	1 063	5.5	7 160	190	152	.8	2 701	319	198	1.0	3 974	266
Program Participation Status of Household Members													
One or more members received:													
Cash assistance	8 310	2 558	30.8	6 069	111	5 002	60.2	3 489	58	3 950	47.5	3 666	67
AFDC or other non-SSI	5 002	607	12.1	6 185	244	5 002	100.0	3 489	58	642	12.8	4 411	167
SSI	3 950	2 143	54.3	5 985	121	642	16.3	2 959	155	3 950	100.0	3 666	67
Food stamps	8 518	2 045	24.0	5 759	112	4 097	48.1	3 647	63	1 818	21.3	3 590	98
Housing assistance	4 478	1 674	37.4	6 022	96	1 426	31.8	3 493	92	863	19.3	3 777	145
Energy assistance	3 469	1 313	37.9	5 963	111	1 295	37.3	3 753	110	829	23.9	3 457	134
Free or reduced-price school lunches	7 102	922	13.0	6 788	215	2 444	34.4	4 120	69	662	9.3	4 303	159
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	5 405	1 192	22.1	5 162	128	4 097	75.8	3 647	63	1 818	33.6	3 590	96

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 7. Income of Households From Specified Sources, by Poverty Status: 1992—Con.

(Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	One or more members received—											
	Food stamps				Housing assistance				Free or reduced-price school lunches			
	Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)	
			Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error
ALL HOUSEHOLDS												
Total	8 518	8.8	1 564	20	4 478	4.8	2 022	21	7 102	7.4	553	5
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder												
White	5 423	6.6	1 430	23	2 689	3.3	1 957	28	4 517	5.5	547	6
Black	2 799	25.0	1 791	41	1 617	14.5	2 129	35	2 298	20.5	558	10
Hispanic origin ¹	1 241	18.7	1 713	56	526	7.9	2 297	73	1 444	21.8	605	13
Type of Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	6 326	8.4	1 628	24	3 539	4.7	2 054	24	5 220	7.0	548	6
Inside central cities	3 778	12.5	1 690	32	2 218	7.3	2 107	32	2 928	9.7	550	9
Outside central cities	2 548	5.7	1 536	35	1 321	3.0	1 964	37	2 292	5.1	545	9
Outside metropolitan areas	2 192	10.2	1 379	46	939	4.4	1 901	52	1 883	8.8	568	13
Region												
Northeast	1 607	8.3	1 597	39	1 146	5.9	2 442	42	1 096	5.6	539	11
Midwest	1 945	8.3	1 581	41	1 155	5.0	1 623	32	1 534	6.6	550	11
South	3 538	10.6	1 581	34	1 554	4.7	1 954	29	2 979	8.9	538	8
West	1 428	7.0	1 463	47	623	3.1	2 157	66	1 494	7.4	594	13
Type of Household												
Married-couple families	2 379	4.5	1 628	39	658	1.2	1 503	48	3 147	5.9	585	8
With related children under 18	1 868	7.3	1 811	46	412	1.6	1 672	68	3 112	12.1	588	8
With related children under 6	1 242	9.8	1 803	56	263	2.1	1 696	68	1 387	11.0	576	13
Female householder, no husband present	3 834	32.1	1 954	31	1 856	15.5	2 310	33	3 493	29.2	533	7
With related children under 18	3 431	41.7	2 086	33	1 650	20.0	2 372	34	3 442	41.8	536	8
With related children under 6	2 139	56.8	2 181	44	979	28.0	2 558	44	1 457	38.7	560	13
Nonfamily households	1 907	8.8	716	22	1 888	6.8	1 882	29	123	.4	440	31
Single-person household	1 530	6.5	608	19	1 789	7.5	1 774	22	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	673	7.2	482	23	1 106	11.8	1 803	27	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Female	573	7.8	480	25	910	12.4	1 800	30	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Educational Attainment												
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	3 872	19.4	1 628	33	2 002	10.0	2 141	31	2 761	13.8	579	9
High school graduates, no college	2 961	9.3	1 547	32	1 562	4.9	2 002	36	2 690	8.4	547	8
College: Less than bachelor's degree	1 400	6.2	1 496	44	705	3.1	1 904	54	1 374	6.1	515	11
Bachelor's degree or more	285	1.3	1 212	97	210	1.0	1 425	87	277	1.3	536	28
Work Experience in 1992 of Householder												
Total, under 65 years	7 365	9.8	1 694	22	3 155	4.2	2 133	27	6 901	9.1	555	5
Worked at full-time jobs	2 729	4.8	1 396	33	1 143	1.8	1 628	41	3 875	6.5	545	7
50 to 52 weeks	1 219	2.5	1 421	46	672	1.4	1 306	42	2 581	5.3	544	8
Worked at part-time jobs	1 111	17.8	1 670	53	463	7.3	2 138	67	883	13.7	527	14
Did not work	3 525	35.5	1 931	34	1 549	15.6	2 504	37	2 163	21.8	583	11
Year-Round Full-Time Workers												
No workers	6 805	18.0	1 591	23	3 666	9.7	2 158	22	3 860	10.2	562	8
One worker	1 567	4.0	1 462	43	757	1.9	1 408	49	2 686	6.8	537	8
Two workers or more	148	.8	1 423	139	55	.3	(B)	(B)	556	2.9	558	19
Program Participation Status of Household Members												
One or more members received:												
Cash assistance	5 405	65.0	1 795	26	2 105	25.3	2 396	30	2 770	33.3	578	9
AFDC or other non-SSI	4 097	81.9	2 101	30	1 426	28.5	2 555	36	2 444	48.8	586	10
SSI	1 818	48.0	1 079	35	863	21.8	2 031	43	662	16.8	549	19
Food stamps	8 518	100.0	1 564	20	2 240	26.3	2 391	30	3 521	41.3	585	8
Housing assistance	2 240	50.0	1 705	41	4 478	100.0	2 022	21	1 225	27.4	570	14
Energy assistance	2 279	65.7	1 693	39	801	23.1	2 293	49	1 192	34.4	597	14
Free or reduced-price school lunches	3 521	49.8	2 181	35	1 225	17.3	2 311	42	7 102	100.0	553	5
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	5 405	100.0	1 795	26	1 714	31.7	2 477	33	2 368	43.8	587	10

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 7. Income of Households From Specified Sources, by Poverty Status: 1992—Con.
 (Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	One or more members received—											
	Employer subsidized health insurance plan				Medicare				Medicaid			
	Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)	
			Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error
ALL HOUSEHOLDS												
Total	51 019	52.9	3 139	11	24 936	25.9	3 511	22	12 300	12.8	1 595	27
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder												
White	44 535	54.3	3 163	12	21 827	26.6	3 652	23	8 296	10.1	1 696	33
Black	4 859	43.4	2 777	37	2 586	23.1	2 305	69	3 481	30.9	1 297	51
Hispanic origin ¹	2 885	43.5	3 231	47	1 091	16.5	3 116	123	1 890	26.5	1 558	66
Type of Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	41 189	55.0	3 254	12	18 355	24.5	3 661	26	9 225	12.3	1 637	32
Inside central cities	14 725	48.6	3 000	20	7 675	25.4	3 271	39	5 108	16.9	1 563	44
Outside central cities	26 464	59.3	3 395	15	10 680	23.9	3 942	33	4 117	9.2	1 728	45
Outside metropolitan areas	9 830	45.7	2 659	26	6 582	30.6	3 092	49	3 075	14.3	1 469	61
Region												
Northeast	10 923	56.2	3 481	21	5 498	28.3	3 851	41	2 422	12.5	2 031	71
Midwest	13 173	56.5	3 421	21	5 848	25.1	3 187	38	2 874	11.5	1 595	53
South	16 384	49.0	2 508	17	8 787	26.3	3 252	38	4 495	13.5	1 276	38
West	10 559	52.1	3 433	26	4 805	23.7	3 990	52	2 710	13.4	1 734	55
Type of Household												
Married-couple families	33 524	63.1	3 581	13	11 484	21.6	4 837	31	4 347	8.2	2 333	50
With related children under 18	18 588	72.3	3 650	17	1 199	4.7	3 703	95	3 100	12.1	2 405	60
With related children under 6	8 931	70.8	3 573	24	418	3.3	3 553	167	2 060	16.3	2 365	70
Female householder, no husband present	5 088	42.6	2 521	28	2 417	20.2	3 011	63	4 671	39.1	1 315	39
With related children under 18	3 171	38.5	2 666	34	702	8.5	2 338	122	3 803	47.4	1 212	43
With related children under 6	1 078	28.6	2 557	57	282	7.5	2 131	175	2 412	64.0	1 157	43
Nonfamily households	10 753	38.1	2 084	18	10 368	36.7	2 162	22	2 634	9.3	835	53
Single-person household	7 941	33.6	1 890	17	9 885	41.8	2 068	21	2 126	9.0	540	46
65 years and over	333	3.6	1 399	71	9 168	98.0	2 120	22	1 181	12.6	406	28
Female	241	3.3	1 290	77	7 232	98.2	2 037	25	839	12.8	335	22
Educational Attainment												
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	5 043	25.3	2 618	33	9 903	49.7	2 898	35	5 440	27.3	1 304	37
High school graduate, no college	16 747	52.5	3 121	18	8 063	25.3	3 647	36	4 070	12.8	1 769	50
College:												
Less than bachelor's degree	13 618	60.3	3 098	20	3 657	17.1	3 991	52	2 104	9.3	1 869	63
Bachelor's degree or more	15 811	71.0	3 299	21	3 113	14.2	4 515	54	686	3.1	2 026	109
Work Experience in 1992 of Householder												
Total, under 65 years	48 357	64.1	3 187	11	4 614	6.1	3 096	45	9 817	13.0	1 718	31
Worked at full-time jobs	44 319	74.8	3 239	12	1 858	3.1	3 733	58	4 404	7.4	2 285	45
50 to 52 weeks	38 844	79.4	3 293	13	1 452	3.0	3 798	62	2 608	5.3	2 458	59
Worked at part-time jobs	2 464	39.1	2 568	44	398	6.3	3 285	161	1 235	19.6	1 456	76
Did not work	1 575	15.9	2 676	53	2 358	23.8	2 562	65	4 178	42.1	1 199	49
Year-Round Full-Time Workers												
No workers	5 546	14.7	2 356	26	20 504	54.3	3 399	25	8 694	23.0	1 213	29
One worker	28 797	73.3	2 899	13	3 510	8.9	3 999	43	2 841	7.2	2 514	62
Two workers or more	16 677	86.1	3 814	22	824	4.8	4 146	97	765	4.0	2 514	109
Program Participation Status of Household Members												
One or more members received:												
Cash assistance	1 284	15.4	2 523	61	2 849	34.3	2 144	69	7 912	95.2	1 699	37
AFDC or other non-SSI	711	14.2	2 361	75	620	12.4	2 088	145	4 821	96.4	1 664	45
SSI	614	15.6	2 712	96	2 435	61.7	2 153	75	3 728	94.4	1 920	63
Food stamps	1 122	13.2	2 066	50	2 015	23.7	1 391	61	6 643	78.0	1 363	36
Housing assistance	605	13.5	2 130	70	1 673	37.4	2 029	58	2 582	57.7	1 303	52
Energy assistance	377	10.9	2 153	75	1 273	36.7	1 298	66	2 277	65.7	1 185	58
Free or reduced-price school lunches	2 169	30.8	2 527	36	699	9.8	2 274	132	3 802	53.5	1 631	52
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	449	8.3	2 102	78	1 293	23.9	1 324	77	5 252	97.2	1 439	43

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 7. Income of Households From Specified Sources, by Poverty Status: 1992—Con.

(Households as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	One or more members received—											
		Social Security				AFDC or other non-SSI cash assistance				SSI			
		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)		Number (thous.)	Percent	Mean amount (dol.)	
				Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error			Value	Standard error
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLDER IN POVERTY													
Total	13 376	4 205	31.4	4 757	54	3 428	25.6	3 625	67	1 958	14.6	3 263	82
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder													
White	9 244	3 073	33.2	4 810	63	1 931	20.9	3 834	93	1 213	13.1	3 284	108
Black	3 590	1 040	29.0	4 599	108	1 353	37.7	3 487	95	692	19.3	3 169	129
Hispanic origin ¹	1 768	291	16.4	4 778	228	550	31.1	4 461	184	213	12.1	3 715	267
Type of Residence													
Inside metropolitan areas	9 846	2 865	29.1	4 689	67	2 717	27.6	3 882	77	1 325	13.5	3 485	103
Inside central cities	5 692	1 568	27.6	4 598	93	1 744	30.6	3 975	95	862	15.1	3 549	124
Outside central cities	4 154	1 297	31.2	4 798	96	973	23.4	3 714	130	463	11.2	3 367	184
Outside metropolitan areas	3 530	1 340	38.0	4 903	112	712	20.2	2 644	143	633	17.9	2 797	158
Region													
Northeast	2 478	787	31.8	4 780	104	799	32.3	4 224	115	375	15.1	3 880	166
Midwest	2 969	938	31.6	4 821	110	870	29.3	3 611	112	412	13.9	3 426	163
South	5 440	1 964	36.1	4 706	77	1 082	19.9	2 307	72	817	16.9	2 723	110
West	2 489	515	20.7	4 830	196	677	27.2	5 038	201	254	10.2	4 038	283
Type of Household													
Married-couple families	3 318	806	24.3	5 346	159	600	18.1	3 649	181	356	10.7	3 967	232
With related children under 18	2 166	220	10.2	6 616	350	558	25.8	3 755	190	183	7.5	4 249	356
With related children under 6	1 387	90	6.5	6 457	806	393	28.4	3 628	228	81	5.8	4 041	488
Female householder, no husband present	4 171	552	13.2	4 704	165	2 370	56.8	3 795	76	445	10.7	3 730	168
With related children under 18	3 781	381	9.6	4 698	222	2 320	61.7	3 812	77	333	8.9	3 847	197
With related children under 6	2 269	185	7.3	4 912	355	1 555	68.5	3 933	98	151	6.6	3 896	280
Nonfamily households	5 418	2 754	50.9	4 601	57	319	5.9	2 103	153	1 098	20.3	2 828	97
Single-person household	4 582	2 595	56.9	4 442	47	240	5.3	1 998	164	887	21.6	2 727	98
65 years and over	2 299	2 134	92.8	4 473	50	27	1.2	(B)	(B)	545	23.7	1 902	105
Female	1 948	1 803	92.6	4 471	55	24	1.3	(B)	(B)	484	23.8	1 903	115
Educational Attainment													
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	6 090	2 618	43.0	4 696	63	1 566	25.7	3 752	100	1 309	21.5	3 208	102
High school graduate, no college	4 341	1 097	25.3	5 062	116	1 241	28.6	3 501	108	420	9.7	3 163	173
College:													
Less than bachelor's degree	2 185	380	17.5	4 610	208	560	25.9	3 546	167	177	8.2	3 904	243
Bachelor's degree or more	780	110	14.1	3 666	346	61	7.9	(B)	(B)	52	6.7	(B)	(B)
Work Experience in 1992 of Householder													
Total, under 65 years	10 137	1 266	12.5	4 852	114	3 328	32.6	3 667	68	1 209	11.9	3 935	106
Worked at full-time jobs	3 377	106	3.1	4 455	473	603	17.9	2 635	137	84	2.8	3 578	408
50 to 52 weeks	1 478	30	2.0	(B)	(B)	113	7.7	1 996	246	40	2.7	(B)	(B)
Worked at part-time jobs	1 891	107	5.6	4 086	312	536	26.3	2 860	156	100	5.3	3 969	375
Did not work	4 869	1 053	21.8	4 970	124	2 189	44.9	4 149	83	1 015	20.6	3 964	114
Year-Round Full-Time Workers													
No workers	11 202	4 072	36.3	4 751	54	3 186	28.4	3 688	70	1 878	16.8	3 241	83
One worker	1 926	116	6.0	5 081	520	230	11.9	2 807	226	77	4.0	3 740	507
Two workers or more	248	18	7.2	(B)	(B)	12	5.0	(B)	(B)	3	1.3	(B)	(B)
Program Participation Status of Household Members													
One or more members received:													
Cash assistance	4 989	1 147	23.0	4 278	84	3 428	68.7	3 625	67	1 958	39.2	3 263	82
AFDC or other non-SSI	3 428	286	8.3	4 614	223	3 428	100.0	3 625	67	397	11.6	3 846	165
SSI	1 958	951	48.6	4 138	61	397	20.3	2 833	183	1 958	100.0	3 263	82
Food stamps	5 877	1 253	21.3	4 680	92	3 121	53.1	3 689	70	1 301	22.1	3 275	96
Housing assistance	2 616	791	30.2	4 554	104	1 240	47.4	3 505	98	619	23.7	3 281	133
Energy assistance	2 265	681	30.1	4 687	109	1 078	47.6	3 754	115	591	26.1	3 123	137
Free or reduced-price school lunches	3 602	418	11.6	5 280	232	1 934	53.7	4 119	94	396	11.0	3 951	203
Household received both food stamps and cash assistance	4 071	762	18.7	4 225	103	3 121	76.7	3 689	70	1 301	31.9	3 275	96

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 9. Standard Error for Mean Income Deficit of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992

related individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income--			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All unrelated individuals	36 734	40	28	28	28	28	29	29
WHITE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
White origin ¹	31 176	46	31	31	31	31	31	31
Hispanic origin ¹	4 431	80	69	69	69	68	72	72
	2 278	137	105	105	106	104	108	108
24 years and over	4 598	90	88	88	89	85	86	86
14 years	14 169	79	71	71	71	70	72	72
14 years	4 125	136	117	117	117	117	120	120
14 years	3 800	103	93	93	93	93	95	95
14 years and over	10 041	48	35	35	35	35	35	35
OF RESIDENCE								
metropolitan areas	29 685	47	33	33	33	33	33	33
9 central cities	14 435	61	48	47	47	46	47	47
10 central cities	15 249	72	47	47	47	46	47	47
metropolitan areas	7 049	95	66	66	67	66	67	67
IN								
18 years and over	7 532	80	51	51	51	51	52	52
18 years	9 042	79	57	57	57	57	57	57
18 years	11 762	68	50	50	50	50	51	51
18 years	8 397	92	64	65	65	64	65	65
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
18 years old and over	36 589	40	28	28	29	28	29	29
18 years old	4 453	92	81	81	82	88	89	89
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	606	183	162	163	164	160	161	161
12th grade, no diploma	32 136	44	29	30	30	29	30	30
High school graduate, no college	7 629	59	39	39	39	39	39	39
Less than bachelor's degree	10 013	65	53	53	53	53	54	54
Bachelor's degree or more	7 014	113	83	83	84	82	83	83
	7 480	166	129	130	131	127	127	127
EXPERIENCE IN 1992								
20 to 64 years	25 978	51	47	47	47	46	47	47
full-time jobs	19 161	86	79	80	81	77	76	76
part-time jobs	14 748	176	169	171	174	159	151	151
work	3 067	91	86	86	87	84	83	83
	3 729	78	47	47	47	47	48	48
INCOME PARTICIPATION								
18 years and over	2 223	61	41	41	41	40	42	42
or other non-SSI	656	129	105	104	103	104	106	106
SSI	1 662	52	38	38	38	37	38	38
assistance	2 432	77	58	58	58	57	59	59
assistance	2 171	95	59	60	60	61	64	64
SSI and cash assistance	1 416	106	67	67	68	69	70	70
	1 199	79	51	51	51	51	52	52
INSURANCE COVERAGE								
provided plan	16 007	145	89	89	92	90	89	89
Medicaid	10 788	43	33	33	33	33	34	34
Medicare	1 712	60	48	48	48	48	49	49
by:	3 064	63	43	42	42	41	42	42
insurance	7 117	73	67	67	67	65	66	66

1. Sons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 9. Standard Error for Mean Income Deficit of Unrelated Individuals in Poverty, by Definition of Income and Selected Characteristics: 1992—Con.

(Unrelated individuals as of March 1993. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	After taxes—continued							
	Definition 7 less State income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All unrelated individuals	29	41	42	42	40	41	42	47
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
White	31	46	47	47	48	47	48	54
Black	72	84	96	96	90	92	96	103
Hispanic origin ¹	108	131	133	133	137	140	144	149
AGE								
15 to 24 years	85	88	88	88	88	89	89	88
25 to 44 years	71	79	79	79	77	80	81	82
45 to 54 years	119	135	136	136	134	138	142	151
55 to 64 years	94	115	117	117	104	108	115	131
65 years and over	35	52	56	56	50	51	54	70
TYPE OF RESIDENCE								
Inside metropolitan areas	33	47	48	48	47	48	49	54
Inside central cities	47	63	65	65	61	62	65	69
Outside central cities	47	71	73	73	72	74	75	84
Outside metropolitan areas	67	98	100	100	98	97	100	114
REGION								
Northeast	51	83	86	86	82	85	89	98
Midwest	57	83	85	85	79	80	84	92
South	51	67	69	69	67	68	70	79
West	85	89	91	91	91	93	94	100
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Total, 18 years old and over	29	41	42	42	40	41	42	47
18 to 24 years old	88	90	90	90	89	90	91	90
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	161	172	172	171	180	187	186	187
25 years old and over	30	45	47	47	44	45	47	54
Less than 12th grade, no diploma	39	65	68	68	62	63	67	80
High school graduate, no college	54	85	87	87	64	66	68	99
College:								
Less than bachelor's	82	116	118	118	112	115	117	129
degree								
Bachelor's degree or more	126	162	163	163	162	164	166	179
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1992								
Total, 20 to 64 years	47	51	52	52	50	51	52	54
Worked at full-time jobs	75	80	80	80	80	80	82	84
50 to 52 weeks	149	152	152	152	152	153	156	165
Worked at part-time jobs	83	88	88	88	87	88	88	90
Did not work	48	72	71	71	79	82	85	89
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION STATUS								
Received:								
Cash assistance	42	81	85	85	66	70	77	89
AFDC or other non-SSI	108	138	133	133	129	139	144	149
SSI	38	93	99	99	57	61	74	89
Food stamps	59	86	88	88	80	84	90	100
Housing assistance	64	110	121	121	110	118	141	141
Energy assistance	72	123	126	126	110	114	119	151
Food stamps and cash assistance	54	105	108	108	85	89	85	106
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Covered by:								
Employer-provided plan	89	143	144	144	145	145	149	157
Medicare	33	52	55	55	48	48	51	66
Also Medicaid	49	68	83	83	67	70	79	104
Medicaid	43	78	79	79	68	73	83	97
Not covered by:								
Health insurance	66	71	71	71	70	70	69	71

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The poverty data also exclude unrelated individuals under 15 years of age. Poverty rates exclude inmates of institutions, Armed Forces members in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 15 years from the denominator as well as numerator.

Money income. Income distributions and income summary measures (such as medians and means) shown in definition 1 of this report are limited to money income before payments of Federal, State, local, or Social Security (FICA) taxes and before any other types of deductions, such as union dues and Medicare premiums. Total money income is the sum of the amounts received from wages and salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, royalties, estates or trusts, Veterans' payments, unemployment and workers' compensations, private and government retirement and disability pensions, alimony, child support, and any other source of money income which was regularly received. Capital gains (or losses) and lump-sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements are excluded.

Median income. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group.

Per capita income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group.

Gini ratio. The Gini ratio (or index of income concentration) is a statistical measure of income equality ranging from 0 to 1. A measure of 1 indicates perfect

inequality, i.e., one person has all the income and the rest have none. A measure of 0 indicates perfect equality, i.e., all persons having equal shares of income. All Gini ratios appearing in this report were computed using grouped data. For a more detailed discussion, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 123.

Constant dollars. Some of the income figures for previous years have been converted to 1992 constant dollars in order to discount for changes in consumer prices. These adjustments were made based on changes in the experimental version of the average annual Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U-X1). These index values are shown in table A-1.

Nonresponse. Nonresponse in household surveys has two main components. The first, often termed noninterview, consists of those occupied sample housing units for which no interview was obtained. In the March CPS, about 4 to 5 percent of all sample households are determined to be noninterviews. Noninterviews result because the household members refuse to participate in the survey or because the occupants could not be found at home at any time during the survey week. The survey weights of the interviewed households are adjusted to reflect the loss of these noninterviews. The second component of nonresponse, usually referred to as item nonresponse, represents failure to obtain answers to specific questions for households that do participate in the survey. Item nonresponse occurs because individuals may refuse to answer some questions or because the answers to some of the questions are not known and cannot be accurately estimated by the respondent. The magnitude of item nonresponse for amounts of income received varies considerably by the type of income. For example, the item nonresponse rate for wage and salary amounts is about 20 percent, compared with 23 percent for Social Security income and 37 percent for dividends. The data processing system used for the March CPS makes assignments (imputes) of values when survey responses are missing. These imputations are made on a case-by-case basis using the respondent's reported information to develop an appropriate substitute value.

Poverty definition. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security

Table A-1. Annual Average Consumer Price Indexes: Official (CPI-U) and Experimental (CPI-U-X1) 1967 to 1992

(1982-84 = 100)

Year	CPI-U	CPI-U-X1
1967.....	33.4	36.3
1968.....	34.8	37.7
1969.....	36.7	39.4
1970.....	38.8	41.3
1971.....	40.5	43.1
1972.....	41.8	44.4
1973.....	44.4	47.2
1974.....	49.3	51.9
1975.....	53.8	56.2
1976.....	56.9	59.4
1977.....	60.6	63.2
1978.....	65.2	67.5
1979.....	72.6	74.0
1980.....	82.4	82.3
1981.....	90.9	90.1
1982.....	96.5	95.6
1983.....	99.6	99.6
1984.....	103.9	103.9
1985.....	107.6	107.6
1986.....	109.6	109.6
1987.....	113.6	113.6
1988.....	118.3	118.3
1989.....	124.0	124.0
1990.....	130.7	130.7
1991.....	136.2	136.2
1992.....	140.3	140.3

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Inter-agency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the Economy Food Plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the official Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The index values are shown in table A-1. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$14,335 in 1992, about 3.0 percent higher than the comparable 1991 cutoff of \$13,924. Weighted average poverty thresholds by size of family are shown in table A-2.

Poverty thresholds versus administrative poverty income guidelines. The poverty thresholds in table A-2 are averages of the 48 different thresholds (which vary by family size, number of children and age of

householder for one- and two-person families) which are used by the Census Bureau in determining the poverty status of persons from income data furnished by respondent surveys and the decennial census. Our average poverty thresholds are similar but not identical to the "administrative poverty income guidelines" which are issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The HHS poverty guidelines are used for administrative purposes such as determining eligibility for a particular assistance program rather than for determining poverty status in surveys. The guidelines are usually applied in combination with other eligibility criteria, such as asset limits, and may be used as multiples (e.g., children in families with income below 185 percent of their appropriate income guidelines may be eligible for the reduced-price school lunch program).

The HHS guidelines represent rounded versions of the average weighted poverty thresholds adjusted to provide equal differences between each family size (rather than using the equivalency scale inherent in the poverty thresholds). The 1993 poverty guidelines issued in the *Federal Register* (see *Federal Register*, Volume 58, No. 28, Feb. 12, 1993, pp. 8287-8289) are based on the 1992 poverty thresholds in table A-2. The guidelines use the reference year "1993" since they are applied for eligibility purposes in that year. The poverty thresholds are called "1992" because in our March 1993 CPS we ask income information for the previous calendar year (1992).

For further information on the poverty guidelines, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC. 20201

Household. A household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

Table A-2. Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 1992

Size of family unit	Threshold
One person (unrelated individual)	\$7,143
15 to 64 years	7,299
65 years and over	6,729
Two persons	9,137
Householder 15 to 64 years	9,443
Householder 65 years and over	8,487
Three persons	11,186
Four persons	14,335
Five persons	16,952
Six persons	19,137
Seven persons	21,594
Eight persons	24,053
Nine persons or more	28,745

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Family. The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the householder and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. However, a lodger and his wife not related to the householder or an unrelated servant and his wife are

considered as additional families not a part of the householder's family. These unrelated subfamilies are not included in the count of total families.

Unrelated individuals. The term "unrelated individuals" refers to persons of any age (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a person living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a roomer, boarder, or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him/her. Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the householder or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals.

Appendix B. Description of Methods Used to Value Noncash Benefits

Food stamps. The March supplement to the CPS collects information on the face value of food stamps received by households during the calendar year and on the number of persons in each household who were in a food stamp reciprocity unit. This information was used to determine the face value of food stamps received by families and unrelated individuals during the calendar year. The income value of food stamps was set equal to their face value.

School lunches. The March supplement collects information on the number of children in each household who usually ate a complete hot lunch offered at school and the number who received free or reduced-price lunches because they qualified for the Federal School Lunch program. The income value of the school lunch program for each participant family was calculated by determining the annual subsidy received by each child depending on whether the lunches were regular price, reduced price, or free. Information on subsidies per meal was obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

The subsidies include benefits under the Bonus Commodity Program by distributing the market value of the bonus commodities equally over all lunches served.

During the process of obtaining data for 1992 school lunch program subsidy rates, we found a problem with our calculations of the reduced price and free school lunch rates for prior years. The problem was that the reduced price and free school lunch rates used were total subsidy rates that already included the regular price school lunch rate. Therefore, our calculations double counted the regular price school lunch rates. The problem started with the 1985 rates and resulted in rates that were approximately 13 to 17 cents too high per lunch for the reduced price and free school lunch programs. It did not affect the regular price school lunch subsidy rates. This is a minor problem that should not have a significant effect on the reported income and poverty results. Corrected subsidy rates were used for this year (1992).

Housing subsidies. The March supplement collects information on the number of households living in public or subsidized housing units, but a rather complex procedure is required to estimate the income value of these housing subsidies.

Because the CPS does not collect data on housing costs, the basis for the calculation of the value of housing subsidies was the 1985 American Housing

Survey. This data file was used to calculate the actual gross rent (rent plus utilities) paid by families in subsidized housing and the rent these families would have been expected to pay had their units not been subsidized. The calculation of actual rent was taken directly from survey responses. The calculation of the rent the family would have expected to pay if the unit was not subsidized required the development of a statistical model that measured the effect of certain housing characteristics on gross rent.

For each of the four major regions, a model was estimated from the universe of two bedroom nonsubsidized units that related gross rent to (a) number of bathrooms, (b) number of appliances, (c) number of housing flaws, and (d) presence of satisfactory neighborhood services. The coefficients of the model were then used with the universe of subsidized units to determine the amount these units would have rented for had they not been subsidized.

The two items of information—actual rent and predicted rent—provide a measure of the income value of the housing subsidy.

The complete model contained two additional features not described above. First, the relative subsidies observed for two bedroom units were assumed to apply as well to smaller and larger units (there were insufficient observations to perform separate analyses for these units). Second, because the required rent payment in some subsidized housing is dependent on the income of the family, subsidies were estimated for families with incomes under \$6,000, \$6,000 to \$9,999, and \$10,000 and over.

The estimated subsidies shown in table B-1 are the 1985 estimates updated to reflect changes in shelter costs. These estimates were used as measures of the income value of housing subsidies.

Medicare and Medicaid. The March supplement collects information on the number of persons who were covered by Medicare and/or Medicaid at any time during the previous calendar year. For the purpose of preparing income estimates it was assumed that anyone who was covered at any time during the year was covered for the entire year. For reasons described in the front text of this report, the income value of benefits from Medicare and Medicaid was defined as the fungible value of the benefits. The principle that was followed in determining fungible value can be summarized as follows:

Table B-1. Estimates of Monthly Rent Subsidies, by Number of Bedrooms, Region, and Income Level: 1992

Region and income level of family	One bedroom	Two bedrooms	Three or more bedrooms
Northeast			
Income under \$6,000.....	\$238	\$279	\$313
Income \$6,000 to \$9,999.....	216	257	288
Income \$10,000 and over.....	90	108	119
Midwest			
Income under \$6,000.....	144	185	209
Income \$6,000 to \$9,999.....	131	169	193
Income \$10,000 and over.....	55	71	80
South			
Income under \$6,000.....	166	199	250
Income \$6,000 to \$9,999.....	153	182	231
Income \$10,000 and over.....	63	76	95
West			
Income under \$6,000.....	199	249	329
Income \$6,000 to \$9,999.....	182	230	301
Income \$10,000 and over.....	76	95	125

Note: Data from the American Housing Survey were used to determine how much families living in nonsubsidized units with characteristics similar to the subsidized units pay for rent. The difference is the rent subsidy.

Medicare and Medicaid benefits are counted as income to the extent that they free up resources that could have been spent on medical care.

The model used to measure fungible value has the following elements:

1. Medicare and/or Medicaid benefits have no income value if the family is unable to meet basic food and housing requirements or if the family has no remaining resources after meeting basic food and housing requirements. The cost of basic food requirements is determined by the cost of the Department of Agriculture's Thrifty Food Plan (the lowest cost of several food plans). The cost of basic housing is taken from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Fair Market Rent series that measures market rent levels for standard quality housing in each U.S. county.
2. Medicare and/or Medicaid benefits have full income value (defined to be the mean government outlay for families in a given risk class) if the resources of the family after deducting amounts required for basic food and housing costs were as great or greater than the mean Medicare and/or Medicaid outlays for families in the same risk class.
3. Medicare and/or Medicaid benefits have partial income value if the resources of the family are higher than the level specified in element 1 but lower than the level specified in element 2.

The actual calculation involves the following steps:

For a given family, determine:

A = Cost of basic food and housing.

B = Amount of resources (includes money income, food stamps, and housing subsidies).

C_1 = Mean Medicare outlays for families in the risk class to which this family belongs.

C_2 = Mean Medicaid outlays for families in the risk class to which this family belongs.

Then, the income value of Medicare and/or Medicaid

= \$0 if B is less than or equal to A

= $C_1 + C_2$ if (B-A) is greater than or equal to $C_1 + C_2$

= X if B is greater than A and (B-A) is less than $C_1 + C_2$

Table B-2. Cost of Thrifty Food Plan: 1992

Sex and age	Annual amount
Child	
1 to 2 years.....	\$679
3 to 5 years.....	730
6 to 8 years.....	892
9 to 11 years.....	1,062
Male	
12 to 14 years.....	1,103
15 to 19 years.....	1,143
20 to 50 years.....	1,111
51 years and over.....	1,105
Female	
12 to 19 years.....	1,111
20 to 50 years.....	1,106
51 years and over.....	1,097
Family size adjustment	
1 person.....	add 20 percent
2 persons.....	add 10 percent
3 persons.....	add 5 percent
4 persons.....	none
5 or 6 persons.....	subtract 5 percent
7 persons or more.....	subtract 10 percent

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table B-3. Mean Medicare Outlays per Enrollee, by State and Risk Class: 1992

(Figures in dollars)

State	Total	Risk class	
		Age 65 and over ¹	Blind and disabled ¹
Alabama	3,460	3,446	3,550
Alaska	2,890	2,801	3,507
Arizona	3,889	3,843	4,368
Arkansas	3,236	3,264	3,045
California	4,557	4,406	6,081
Colorado	3,239	3,166	3,890
Connecticut	4,025	3,942	5,080
Delaware	2,867	2,836	3,153
District of Columbia	4,632	4,367	7,343
Florida	4,233	4,178	4,957
Georgia	3,713	3,646	4,142
Hawaii	2,962	2,779	5,394
Idaho	2,155	2,167	2,021
Illinois	3,524	3,441	4,389
Indiana	3,103	3,055	3,517
Iowa	2,660	2,613	3,237
Kansas	3,108	3,073	3,536
Kentucky	3,220	3,263	2,969
Louisiana	4,190	4,164	4,357
Maine	2,690	2,683	2,756
Maryland	3,985	3,871	5,205
Massachusetts	4,211	4,167	4,673
Michigan	3,605	3,589	3,735
Minnesota	3,194	3,127	4,016
Mississippi	3,264	3,253	3,328
Missouri	3,322	3,281	3,695
Montana	2,498	2,499	2,491
Nebraska	2,599	2,541	3,366
Nevada	3,759	3,724	4,092
New Hampshire	2,952	2,901	3,510
New Jersey	3,705	3,613	4,764
New Mexico	2,544	2,582	3,023
New York	3,991	3,934	4,548
North Carolina	3,180	3,088	3,851
North Dakota	3,483	3,495	3,344
Ohio	3,568	3,550	3,729
Oklahoma	3,153	3,124	3,446
Oregon	3,056	2,980	3,918
Pennsylvania	4,143	4,084	4,816
Rhode Island	3,593	3,563	3,899
South Carolina	2,656	2,578	3,159
South Dakota	2,436	2,406	2,794
Tennessee	4,004	3,980	4,179
Texas	3,624	3,526	4,608
Utah	2,490	2,457	2,861
Vermont	2,572	2,550	2,788
Virginia	2,926	2,846	3,586
Washington	3,324	3,262	3,966
West Virginia	2,932	2,996	2,549
Wisconsin	2,889	2,852	3,248
Wyoming	1,768	1,719	2,281

¹Data by risk class were not available for 1992. The estimates in this table were prepared by applying factors to the 1992 total expenditures data from the Health Care Financing Administration. These factors were based on the relationship between the risk class expenditures and total expenditures in 1991.

Note: D.C. was based on Maryland data for 1991 and 1992 and applied to D.C. data for 1991 to come up with data for 1992 for D.C.

where $X = (r \cdot C_1) + (r \cdot C_2)$ and

$$r = \frac{B - A}{C_1 + C_2}$$

Table B-2 shows the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan for 1992, table B-3 shows mean outlays per enrollee for the Medicare program, and table B-4 shows mean outlays per beneficiary for the Medicaid program.

Employer contributions to health insurance. The March supplement collects information on the number of persons who were covered at any time during the previous calendar year by a health insurance plan obtained through an employer or union. The supplement also collects information on whether the employer paid for all, part, or none of the cost of the plan.

For the purpose of this report, employer contributions to health insurance plans are treated as a form of wages and the entire estimated value of the employer contribution is counted as income.

The best data source available for measuring the amount employers contribute to health plans was the 1977 National Medical Care Expenditures Survey (NMCES). That survey had a relatively large sample size and included data on contributions that were obtained by conducting interviews with the employers of persons who were in the household portion of the NMCES sample.

The procedure for estimating the value of employer contributions for persons and families on the March 1993 CPS data file involved the following steps:

1. An enhanced NMCES data file was prepared by adding two variables not on the original file. The two variables were total earnings during the year and usual hours worked per week. The variables were created by statistically matching NMCES and CPS using the appropriate demographic and economic variables that were available from both sources. The match made it possible to assign the earnings and full-time/part-time variables to the NMCES file.
2. The enhanced NMCES file was used to estimate a model that related employer contributions to a set of explanatory variables. The variables chosen were ones that are also available on the CPS file. The list of variables included (1) type of plan (family or individual), (2) proportion of cost paid for by employer (part or all), (3) level of earnings, (4) type of worker (full-time or part-time), (5) industry, (6) occupation, (7) sector (private or government), (8) region, (9) residence, (10) personal characteristics such as age, race, marital status, and education.
3. The model was run on the March 1993 CPS file to obtain estimates of the amount of employer contributions for each worker whose employer paid all or part of the cost of his or her health plan. The model was run after deflating 1992 earnings to 1977 dollars.

Table B-4. Mean Medicaid Outlays Per Beneficiary Excluding Institutionalized Persons, by State and Risk Class: 1992

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21 to 64 nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
Alabama	1,387	2,549	1,443	572
Alaska	2,825	7,174	2,530	1,196
Arizona	2,422	4,662	1,690	879
Arkansas	1,916	3,314	1,263	823
California	1,384	3,475	1,324	546
Colorado	1,866	6,161	1,655	862
Connecticut	3,100	6,975	1,743	875
Delaware	3,098	7,417	1,851	1,002
District of Columbia	2,798	7,790	2,176	1,199
Florida	1,762	4,316	1,371	763
Georgia	1,563	3,670	2,203	792
Hawaii	1,748	3,328	1,927	899
Idaho	2,661	7,103	2,080	936
Illinois	2,288	5,200	1,597	940
Indiana	2,297	6,426	2,616	1,056
Iowa	2,069	4,300	1,819	954
Kansas	1,740	3,672	1,451	604
Kentucky	1,882	4,305	1,951	929
Louisiana	2,007	5,165	2,705	1,220
Maine	2,187	6,294	2,126	1,060
Maryland	3,034	8,210	2,408	1,167
Massachusetts	2,307	7,357	2,094	1,048
Michigan	1,989	5,655	1,472	728
Minnesota	2,294	7,763	1,529	760
Mississippi	1,190	2,389	528	795
Missouri	2,094	3,736	1,294	788
Montana	2,753	5,214	1,543	710
Nebraska	2,244	5,932	1,820	974
Nevada	1,752	3,440	2,747	1,162
New Hampshire	3,622	11,915	1,454	894
New Jersey	2,693	6,626	2,327	883
New Mexico	1,458	3,974	1,571	1,030
New York	7,494	8,468	2,214	1,288
North Carolina	2,979	4,384	1,464	778
North Dakota	2,539	7,797	1,845	1,222
Ohio	1,226	2,840	1,512	1,102
Oklahoma	1,841	3,548	1,309	777
Oregon	4,486	6,273	1,151	856
Pennsylvania	1,547	3,744	1,810	1,159
Rhode Island	2,326	4,740	1,426	763
South Carolina	1,716	3,430	1,706	734
South Dakota	1,614	4,635	1,557	1,050
Tennessee	1,094	2,985	1,772	960
Texas	2,124	3,619	1,542	725
Utah	2,038	4,663	2,034	778
Vermont	2,310	7,064	1,485	730
Virginia	2,371	4,474	1,668	792
Washington	1,838	4,224	1,731	828
West Virginia	2,901	4,472	1,599	854
Wisconsin	2,234	4,485	1,404	744
Wyoming	1,417	6,766	1,783	976

Source: Health Care Finance Administration.

The estimates produced by this model were then inflated to 1992 estimates by multiplying the 1977 level estimates by the 1977 to 1992 change in employer contributions per covered employer.

- For those persons who worked for the Federal government in 1992, the amount of employer contribution was calculated using administrative data. Separate calculations were made for postal and non-postal employees.

Net imputed return on equity in own home. Home-owners with a positive amount of home equity receive income in the form of housing services but that income is usually omitted from estimates of the distribution of income. There are two possible approaches to measuring this income. The net rental income approach begins with an estimate of the amount the home would rent for in the market and subtracts expenses related to home ownership such as mortgage interest, property taxes,

maintenance costs, depreciation, and insurance. The net rental approach presents very serious measurement difficulties and was not used for this report. The approach that was chosen applies a rate of return to the estimated amount of home equity.

The March supplement collects information on whether the housing unit is owned or rented, but does not collect information on home equity. The rate of return approach was implemented by preparing an enhanced CPS file that used information on the 1991 American Housing Survey (AHS) file to assign values of home equity and amounts of property taxes to CPS households. The file was created by statistically matching each CPS household to an AHS household with similar characteristics. (The procedures used in matching the two files are described in appendix C.)

The estimate of the amount of income derived from home equity is dependent on the rate of return that is chosen. The rate chosen for this report was the average rate of return on high-grade municipal bonds (from the Standard and Poor's series). This rate was 6.41 percent in 1992. Because homeowners pay property taxes, the final estimate of the amount of income derived from home equity is made equal to the imputed return less the amount of property taxes paid.

Methodology Used to Value Noncash Benefits in Earlier Years. The following reports describe the methods and procedures used to value noncash benefits for years 1986 to 1991.

P-60, No. 164-RD-1 *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1986*

P-60, No. 170-RD *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1987-88*

P-60, No. 169-RD *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1989*

P-60, No. 176-RD *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1990*

P-60, No. 182-RD *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1979 to 1991*

For years prior to 1986 on the methodology used to value noncash benefits you may write to:

Charles T. Nelson
Assistant Division Chief, Housing and Household
Economic Statistics Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Appendix C. Description of Methods Used to Estimate Taxes and Capital Gains

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the methodology and procedures which were developed to estimate taxes associated with the income information on the March 1993 CPS microdata file. In all, four types of taxes were simulated: 1) Federal individual income taxes, 2) State individual income taxes, 3) property taxes on owner-occupied housing, and 4) payroll taxes.

Development of the after-tax simulation procedures began with the March CPS annual demographic supplement. This microdata file contains demographic and economic information for approximately 60,000 sample households and the persons living in these households. It includes detailed information on household and family relationship; age; marital status; race and ethnicity; educational attainment; weeks and hours worked during the calendar year; occupation, industry, and class of worker of the job held longest during the calendar year; and income amounts for wages and salary, nonfarm and farm self-employment income, interest, dividends, rental income, estates and trusts, royalties, pension income, unemployment compensation, and sources of nontaxable income.

The second major element in the simulation system was statistical summaries of individual income tax returns compiled by the Internal Revenue Service. These statistics are made available in the IRS publication series, Statistics of Income (SOI). Some unpublished statistical summaries from the IRS were also used to develop these procedures.

A third element was the 1991 American Housing Survey microdata file. This element was used to assign property taxes paid to the March CPS sample households residing in owner-occupied housing.

The system for estimating taxes paid and after-tax income created a modified March CPS microdata file. This file was formed by expanding the March CPS format to include variables relevant to the simulation of taxes paid. The detailed tables contained in this report were derived from this modified March CPS data file.

Federal Income Taxes

Simulation of Federal income taxes required up to four separate operations. First was the formation and classification of tax filing units using household relationship, marital status, and dependency rules. Second,

was the calculation of adjusted gross income for each of those units. Third was the simulation of amount of Federal income taxes paid. Finally, the calculation of earned income tax credits was made, when applicable.

Formation and classification of Federal income tax filing units. A Federal tax filing "unit" was defined as any individual (or married couple) with either \$400 in self-employment income, \$1,000 in wages or salary, or a total of \$1,000 in interest, dividends, rents and royalties, estates and trusts, or pension income in 1992. These income levels were chosen because they either corresponded to tax laws or helped bring the estimated number of filing units on the CPS in line with IRS Statistics of Income (SOI) data.

The next step in the formation of Federal tax filing units was the assignment of dependency status. The algorithm for assigning dependency for each tax unit used the following rules:

- All filing primary family householders and spouses were included as dependents on their own tax returns.
- All children under age 15 who were members of the primary family were counted as dependents on the return of the family householder. Children aged 15 and over (except related subfamily members) with a total taxable income of less than \$1,000 were assigned dependency to the tax return of the primary family householder. Children aged 15 and over who were students were assigned dependency to the primary family householder regardless of income level.
- All other primary family members (except related subfamily members) with taxable income of less than \$1,000 were assigned as dependents on the tax return of the primary family householder.
- Related subfamilies having at least one Federal tax filing unit were treated separately in the same manner as primary families. Members of a related subfamily containing no Federal tax filing unit were assigned dependency to the tax return of the primary family householder.
- All unrelated subfamilies were treated in the same manner as primary families.

- Primary and secondary unrelated individuals age 15 and over were treated as dependents only on their own tax returns.

All simulated filing units were classified into one of three return types. Married couples and persons whose marital status was "married, spouse absent in Armed Forces" were assumed to file joint returns. Unmarried family householders with dependents were assumed to file head of household returns. All other persons classified as Federal tax filing units were assumed to file as single individuals.

Computation of adjusted gross income and capital gains. Adjusted gross income (AGI) for each simulated tax filing unit was calculated by summing the income amounts from all taxable sources and an imputed amount for capital gains. The sources of CPS income included in AGI were wages and salaries, net farm and nonfarm self-employment income, net rental and royalty income, dividends, interest, estates and trusts, income from private and government pensions, unemployment compensation, and alimony.

Capital gains were imputed to tax filing units based on data obtained from a Statistics of Income (SOI) public use file and reports summarizing information reported on 1991 Federal tax returns. These data provide estimates of the probability that a filing unit in a given matrix cell reported capital gains and the mean amount of capital gains for that cell. The variables in this probability matrix were: level of AGI, type of return, and age of tax filer. A Monte Carlo technique was used to randomly assign capital gains: a random number (between 0 and 1) was generated for each filing unit; if that number was less than or equal to the probability of filing units in that matrix cell reporting capital gains, the mean amount of capital gains, as computed above, was added to that unit's AGI. This procedure does not control on other characteristics that might affect the allocation of this source of income. As a result of the fact that capital losses can be greater than capital gains for some groups, the net effect of capital gains (definition 3) in table 1 of this report can be negative.

In 1992, a portion of Social Security income was included in AGI if the sum of AGI and half of the total Social Security amount exceeded \$25,000 (\$32,000 for joint returns). In these cases, the lesser of 1) one-half of the Social Security payments or 2) one-half of the difference between the modified AGI and the income limit was included in AGI.

Payments to Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's) were simulated for the 1992 tax model. The May 1983 CPS pension supplement (updated to reflect changes in IRA regulations) was used to estimate probabilities of tax-filing units contributing to IRA's and the average amounts contributed. Average IRA contributions are

updated annually based on SOI data. These probabilities were then used to assign IRA contributions to individual tax-filing units on the CPS file. The IRA payments were deducted from the total income received by the tax-filing units in order to compute adjusted gross income.

Computation of taxable income and taxes paid.

Taxable income was computed by subtracting the estimated allowable deductions from AGI. The first step in this process consisted of predicting which filing units itemized deductions.

Homeownership was determined to be the most important variable available from the CPS for assigning itemization status to tax filers. Outlined below is a step-by-step description of the procedures used to assign itemization status.

1. A statistical match was made of the March CPS and American Housing Survey (AHS) data files in order to assign a monthly mortgage amount and a property tax amount to each owner-occupied unit on the March CPS file.
2. Probabilities of itemizing for homeowner, tax-filing units were computed by size of monthly mortgage payment from the 1979 Income Survey Development Program (ISDP) test panel. Probabilities for renters were computed by AGI level.
3. The probabilities described in step 2 were used to randomly assign itemization status within monthly mortgage (or AGI) intervals using the same Monte Carlo technique used in the assignment of capital gains.
4. The amount of itemized deductions for tax filing units was computed using a matrix showing the ratio of itemized deductions to AGI for all units by AGI interval, type of tax return, and presence of a home mortgage. The ratios of itemized deductions to AGI were computed using a 1984 SOI public use file and 1991 SOI data.

Next, a standard deduction was estimated for each tax filing unit by multiplying the number of exemptions by \$2,300. Taxable income was then estimated by subtracting the itemized and standard deductions from AGI. Tax liability was then computed using the appropriate tax schedule for that simulated return type.

The dependent child care credit was simulated for the 1992 Federal tax model and subtracted from the total tax liability. This credit allows tax filers to deduct a portion of child care expenses while they work or look for work. Data from the June 1982 CPS supplement were used to estimate probabilities of tax filers paying for child care. These estimates are updated annually from SOI data.

The earned income tax credit was simulated for the 1992 tax model. These tax credits were used in the calculation of net Federal tax liability and computation of after-tax household income for filing units with one or more dependent children, less than \$22,370 in AGI, and earnings between \$1 and \$22,370. Since the earned income tax credit can be larger than Federal tax liability, the net effect of Federal income taxes (definition 7) in table 1 of this report can be negative.

The simulation procedures do not capture variations in proportions of income paid in taxes within AGI intervals. The proportion of income paid in taxes for households with similar AGI amounts may differ relative to factors such as race, age of household members, number of household members, and marital status. The extent to which these variations exist has not been measured, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting relatively small differences between the incomes of various subgroups of the population.

The lack of variation in proportions of income paid in taxes within AGI intervals is due in large part to the use of aggregate-level IRS data in the simulation process, as described previously in the appendix. The use of aggregate-level IRS data was necessary because the detailed information needed to simulate tax liability are not currently available on an individual-level basis (i.e., from a matched CPS-IRS microdata file).

Published IRS estimates play a significant role in the simulation of Federal income taxes. Proportions of tax filers claiming capital gains, average capital gains, itemized deductions as a percentage of AGI, and average child care credit amounts are the major IRS-based components in the CPS Federal tax simulation procedure. In the preparation of 1992 Federal tax estimates, IRS data were not available. As a result, 1991 IRS data were used in the simulation. Though it is not expected that the use of 1991 IRS data seriously biases the 1992 CPS estimates, the Federal tax data in this report should be considered as preliminary. In the preparation of next year's report, the 1992 Federal tax estimates will be recomputed based on 1992 IRS data.

State Individual Income Taxes

There were 44 States that required payment of individual income taxes in 1992. For the purpose of this model, the definitions of tax filing units and AGI used for the estimation of Federal income taxes were also used for the simulation of State income taxes.

The amounts of State individual income taxes paid were computed by developing a model of each State's income tax regulations. Information on the State tax systems was obtained from a publication entitled, *State Tax Handbook*, October 1, 1991. State tax rates and brackets are updated annually to reflect changes in State tax regulations. While every detail of each State's income tax system was not simulated, most of the important aspects were accounted for.

Property Taxes on Owner-Occupied Housing

In order to simulate property taxes for owner-occupied housing units, the March 1992 CPS simulation file was statistically matched to a file from the 1989 American Housing Survey (AHS). Since the AHS file contained responses to questions on annual property tax expenses the statistical match allowed the transfer of property tax amounts to CPS records when a CPS and AHS household were found to have similar characteristics. The group of variables used to match the two files were: age of householder, State, SMSA and central-city status of the household, household income, household size, number of living quarters, and the race, sex, and educational attainment of the householder. Using a very detailed combination of recodes based on the above variables, the two files were matched. If there was no AHS household with the exact combination of characteristics as a particular CPS household, a match was then attempted at a new level that did not have quite as much detail. This was repeated until a match was found for every CPS household.

Households on the AHS file that did not answer the question dealing with property tax expenses were ineligible for the match. Since monthly mortgage expenses, which were used to simulate itemization status for Federal taxpayers, were also assigned to CPS households using this match, households that did not answer the AHS questions on that subject were similarly excluded from the match.

Property taxes paid on secondary residences, such as vacation homes, could not be simulated. Also, the proportion of rent that pays the property taxes on renter-occupied housing units was not estimated.

The estimation procedures for property taxes paid by homeowners produces estimates that do not correspond precisely with those available from the AHS. These differences are mainly the result of differing universes and use of the statistical matching procedure.

Payroll Taxes

The Social Security payroll tax (FICA) was simulated using occupation of longest job and earnings data reported on the CPS.¹ Social Security payroll taxes were calculated directly from the reported CPS earnings using the Social Security payroll tax formula for 1992. For wages and salary, the tax rate used was 7.65 percent up to a maximum of \$55,500.

¹According to the National Income and Product Accounts published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Social Security (FICA) payments are not treated as taxes. Instead, they are included under Federal Government receipts as "Contributions for Social Insurance." We have included them under the broad heading of taxes as they are mandatory deductions from gross earnings.

The tax rate for self-employment was 15.30 percent of the amount between \$400 and \$55,500. Not all workers were assigned coverage under Social Security and, therefore, a small number were not subject to Social Security taxes. Some Federal employees and specific proportions of workers in certain occupation groups were assigned noncovered status. Unpublished statistics supplied by the Social Security Administration were used to make these assignments.

Methodology Used to Estimate Taxes and Capital Gains from Earlier Years. Following is a list of reports describing the methods and procedures which were developed to estimate taxes for earlier years:

P-23, No. 126 Estimating After-Tax Money Income Distributions Using Data From the March Current Population Survey

P-23, No. 132 After-Tax Money Income Estimates of Households: 1981

P-23, No. 137 After-Tax Money Income Estimates of Households: 1982

P-23, No. 143 After-Tax Money Income Estimates of Households: 1983

P-23, No. 147 After-Tax Money Income Estimates of Households: 1984

P-23, No. 151 Household After-Tax Income: 1985

P-23, No. 157 Household After-Tax Income: 1986

P-60, No. 164-RD-1 Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1986

P-60, No. 170-RD Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1987-88

P-60, No. 169-RD Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1989

P-60, No. 176-RD Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1990

P-60, No. 182-RD Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1979 to 1991

Appendix D. Source and Accuracy of Estimates

SOURCES OF DATA

Data from the American Housing Survey (AHS), the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were combined with Current Population Survey (CPS) data to create simulations of taxes paid, number of tax filing units, adjusted gross income, and other tax characteristics for the March 1993 CPS.

In addition, this report uses the *State Tax Handbook* from Commerce Clearing House as information sources for tax data. For noncash valuation estimates, this report uses data from the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

A description of sources of data from which these estimates were derived follows. Except for the CPS, these descriptions are brief. See the other appendices of this report and publications on the appropriate surveys for more details.

American Housing Survey. The Bureau of the Census collects housing data for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The population covered by the sample for the AHS, which was called the Annual Housing Survey before 1984, includes all housing units in the United States. A structure must meet specific criteria developed by the Bureau of the Census before it is termed a housing unit. For a more detailed description of the sample design, see the report *Current Housing Reports, Series H150-89, The American Housing Survey for the United States in 1989*, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The AHS is no longer conducted in even-numbered years, so property tax estimates in this report are based on the 1991 AHS. Also, for the noncash estimates, 1985 AHS data were used in a model to estimate the value of public housing. For more details on the AHS model used to estimate public and subsidized housing values, please see Appendix B of this report.

Income Survey Development Program. The ISDP was the research and development phase for the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The ISDP was used to examine and resolve design, operational, and technical issues for SIPP. The household sample for the 1979 ISDP was a nationwide multiple

frame sample. The majority of sample households in the ISDP came from addresses contacted in the 1976 Survey of Income and Education. The remainder of sample households were selected from a reserve file of sample cases maintained by the Bureau of the Census. For a more detailed description of this sample design see the report *Wage and Salary Data from the Income Survey Development Program: 1979 (Preliminary Data from Interview Period One)*, Current Population Reports Special Studies Series P-23, No. 118.

Internal Revenue Service Data. Much of the IRS data in this report comes from the Statistics of Income (SOI) series, in particular the SOI Bulletin *Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data: 1991*, Spring 1993. This report, based on a sample drawn from all tax returns filed in 1992, presents information on taxpayers' incomes, exemptions, deductions, credits, and taxes.

Data from Other Sources. Information on State tax systems is published in *State Tax Handbook*, October 1, 1991, from Commerce Clearing House, and has been updated to reflect changes in State income tax rates.

Much of the data on cash and noncash benefits are from administrative records. Values of school lunches and food stamps are from USDA unpublished data. Medicaid and Medicare data come from HCFA unpublished records. Also, USDA and HUD data are used to compute Medicaid and Medicare values. See Appendix B for more detail.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used in the poverty section of this report. For more detail on the CPI, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60 No. 184, *Money Income in the United States: 1992*.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Most CPS estimates in this report come from data obtained from the March 1993 CPS. The Bureau of the Census conducts the survey every month, although this report uses only March data for its estimates. The March survey uses two sets of questions: the basic and the supplement.

Basic CPS. The monthly CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in every sample household.

The present CPS sample was selected from the 1980 Decennial Census files with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to account for new residential construction. It is located in 729 sample areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions. About 60,000 occupied housing units are eligible for interview every month. Field representatives are unable to obtain interviews at about 2,600 of these units because the occupants are not home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Bureau of the Census has redesigned the CPS sample several times to improve the quality and reliability of the data and to satisfy changing data needs. The most recent changes were completely implemented in July 1985.

Table D-1 summarizes changes in the CPS designs for the years for which data appear in this report.

Table D-1. Design of the March Current Population Survey

Interview period	Number of sample areas	Housing units eligible ¹	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
1990-1993.....	729	57,400	2,600
1989.....	729	53,600	2,500
1986-1988.....	729	57,000	2,500
1985.....	² 629/729	57,000	2,500
1982-1984.....	629	59,000	2,500
1980-1981.....	629	65,500	3,000

¹Excludes about 2,500 Hispanic households added from the previous November sample. (See "CPS March Supplement.")

²The CPS was redesigned following the 1980 Decennial Census of Population and Housing. During phase-in of the new design, housing units from the old and new designs were in the sample.

CPS March Supplement. In addition to the basic CPS questions, field representatives asked supplementary questions in March about money income and work experience for the previous year.

To obtain more reliable data for the Hispanic-origin population, the March CPS sample was increased by about 2,500 eligible housing units, interviewed the previous November, that contained at least one sample person of Hispanic origin. In addition, the sample included persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

CPS Estimation Procedure. This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, sex, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. The independent estimates are based on statistics from decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the size of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used for 1980 (March 1981 CPS) to present were based on updates to

controls established by the 1980 Decennial Census. For more details on the change in independent estimates, see the section entitled "Introduction of 1980 Census Population Controls" in an earlier report (Series P60, No. 133). The estimation procedure for the March supplement included an additional adjustment so that the husband and wife in a household received the same sample weight.

The estimates in this report for 1983 (from March 1984 CPS) and later also employ a revised survey weighting procedure for persons of Hispanic origin. In previous years, weighted sample results were inflated to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There was no specific control of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since then, the Bureau of the Census developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by sex and detailed age groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

Simulation techniques are used to obtain estimates of after-tax income based on CPS data. For more details on this procedure, see the pertinent sections of this report.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of errors, but the full effect of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

The standard errors provided here primarily measure the CPS sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some of the CPS nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but they do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling Variability. There are several sources of nonsampling errors including the following:

- Inability to get information about all sample cases.
- Definitional difficulties.
- Differences in interpretation of questions.
- Respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information.
- Respondents' inability to recall information.

- Errors made in data collection, such as recording and coding data.
- Errors made in processing the data.
- Errors made in estimating values for missing data.
- Failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample housing units. Compared to the level of the 1980 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group. Furthermore, the independent population controls have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

A common measure of survey coverage is the coverage ratio, the estimated population before ratio adjustment divided by the independent population control. Table D-2 shows CPS coverage ratios for age-sex-race groups for a recent month. The CPS coverage ratios can exhibit some variability from month to month, but these are a typical set of coverage ratios. Other Census Bureau household surveys experience similar coverage.

Answers to questions about income or noncash benefits often depend on the memory or knowledge of one person in a household. Recall problems can cause underestimates of income in survey data, because people can easily forget minor or irregular sources of income. Respondents may also misunderstand what the Bureau of the Census considers income or noncash benefits, or may simply be unwilling to answer these questions correctly because they think the questions are too personal. For more discussion, see Appendix F, "Underreporting of Cash Income and Noncash Benefits".

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible effect on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This

results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

Caution should also be used when comparing estimates in this report (which reflect 1980 census-based population controls) with estimates for 1980 and earlier years (which reflect 1970 census-based population controls). This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percent distributions. It did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1980-based population controls results in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1981 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since no independent population control totals for persons of Hispanic origin were used before 1983, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

A number of changes were made in data collection and estimation procedures beginning with the March 1980 CPS. The major changes were the use of a more detailed income questionnaire, the use of the "householder" concept, the introduction of the new farm definition, and use of more detailed income intervals in the upper range of the income distribution. Due to these and other changes, one should use caution when comparing estimates from 1979 through 1992 with estimates for earlier years. A description of these changes and the effect they had on the data is given in the section "Modifications to the March 1980 CPS" of an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 129).

Another major change is that CPS income estimates for 1985 are the first based entirely on households selected from the 1980 census-based sample design. Estimates by type of residence category such as metropolitan, nonmetropolitan, farm and nonfarm, which were omitted from the 1984 report because of the mixed 1970 and 1980 census sampling frame used for the March 1985 CPS, have been resumed. The residence categories reflect metropolitan areas defined as of June 1984. In addition, the March 1986 CPS supplement questionnaire was revised to enable the coding of higher amounts of earnings from longest job.

Note When Using Small Estimates. Summary measures (such as means, medians, and percentage distributions) are shown only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures would probably not reveal useful

information when computed on a smaller base. However, estimated numbers are shown even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates permit combinations of the categories to suit data users' needs. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Estimation of Median Incomes. The methodology for computing median income has been changed over the past few years. The computations have been done using either Pareto interpolation or linear interpolation. Currently, linear interpolation is used to estimate all medians. Pareto interpolation assumes a decreasing density of population within an income interval, whereas linear interpolation assumes a constant density of population within an income interval.

Estimates of median income for 1979 through 1987 and associated standard errors have been calculated using Pareto interpolation if the estimate is larger than \$20,000 for persons or \$40,000 for families and households. This is because the width of the income interval containing the estimate is greater than \$2,500. Estimates of median income for 1976, 1977, and 1978 and associated standard errors were calculated using Pareto interpolation if the estimate was larger than \$12,000 for persons or \$18,000 for families and households. This is because the width of the income interval containing the estimate is greater than \$1,000. All other estimates of median income and associated standard errors for 1976 through 1992 and almost all of the estimates of median income and associated standard errors for 1975 and earlier were calculated using linear interpolation.

Thus, use caution when comparing median incomes above \$12,000 for persons or \$18,000 for families and households for different years. Median incomes below those levels are more comparable from year to year since they have always been calculated using linear interpolation. For an indication of the comparability of medians calculated using Pareto interpolation with medians calculated using linear interpolation, see Series P-60, No. 114, *Money Income in 1976 of Families and Persons in the United States*.

Sampling Variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described in "Standard Errors and Their Use," are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error.

Standard Errors for Data from Surveys other than CPS. To compute standard errors of data obtained from the SOI reports, see the SOI Bulletin *Individual Income*

Tax Returns, Preliminary Data: 1991, Spring 1993. To compute standard errors of AHS data, see the report *Current Housing Reports, Series H150-89, The American Housing Survey for the United States in 1989.* The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects data to compute the CPI; contact the Census Bureau's Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division for information on how to compute the standard error for the CPI. Data from other sources are from administrative records and as such are not subject to sampling error.

Standard Errors for Data from the CPS Sample and Their Use. A number of approximations are required to derive at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to all estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics.

Table D-3 provides standard errors of estimated numbers. Tables D-4, D-5, and D-6 provide standard errors of estimated percentages. Table D-7 has standard error parameters for persons, families, households, and unrelated individuals. Table D-7 also provides factors to apply to the standard errors in tables D-3 through D-6. Table D-8 provides the year-to-year correlation coefficients for poverty and income characteristics.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

Some statements in the report may contain estimates followed by a number in parentheses. This number can be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval. For example, if a statement contains the phrase "grew by 1.7 percent (± 1.0)", the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate, 1.7 percent, is 0.7 percent to 2.7 percent.

Standard errors may be used to perform hypothesis testing. This is a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the White poverty rate to the Black poverty rate.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance. The significance level of a test is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when,

Table D-2. CPS Coverage Ratios

Age	Non-Black		Black		All persons		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
0 to 14 years	0.948	0.960	0.913	0.930	0.943	0.955	0.949
15 years	0.953	0.986	0.975	1.025	0.956	0.993	0.974
16 years	0.877	0.997	0.886	0.963	0.879	0.991	0.934
17 years	0.958	0.956	0.860	0.932	0.942	0.952	0.947
18 years	0.950	0.958	0.931	0.692	0.947	0.916	0.931
19 years	0.882	0.953	0.773	0.740	0.866	0.920	0.893
20 to 24 years	0.889	0.918	0.645	0.820	0.856	0.904	0.881
25 to 26 years	0.867	0.964	0.687	0.820	0.844	0.943	0.894
27 to 29 years	0.919	0.941	0.700	0.834	0.892	0.926	0.909
30 to 34 years	0.884	0.947	0.667	0.865	0.859	0.936	0.898
35 to 39 years	0.892	0.936	0.693	0.928	0.871	0.935	0.903
40 to 44 years	0.895	0.933	0.781	0.889	0.884	0.928	0.906
45 to 49 years	0.933	0.955	0.842	0.938	0.925	0.953	0.939
50 to 54 years	0.953	0.958	0.845	0.869	0.942	0.948	0.945
55 to 59 years	0.918	0.905	0.797	0.906	0.906	0.905	0.905
60 to 62 years	0.926	0.874	0.702	0.779	0.904	0.864	0.883
63 to 64 years	0.851	0.960	0.814	0.944	0.848	0.959	0.906
65 to 67 years	0.891	0.945	0.785	0.991	0.881	0.950	0.918
68 to 69 years	0.876	0.986	0.741	0.810	0.864	0.970	0.922
70 to 74 years	0.955	1.020	0.866	0.949	0.948	1.014	0.985
75 to 99 years	0.983	1.019	0.713	0.861	0.962	1.006	0.990
15 years and older	0.911	0.951	0.752	0.877	0.893	0.942	0.919
All ages	0.919	0.953	0.802	0.891	0.905	0.945	0.926

NOTE: These coverage ratios are for May 1993.

in fact, they are the same. All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than or equal to 1.645 times the standard error of the difference.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. There are two ways to compute the approximate standard error, s_x , of an estimated number shown in this report. The first uses the formula

$$s_x = fs, \quad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table D-7, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolating in table D-3.

The second method uses formula (2), from which the standard errors in table D-3 were calculated. This formula will provide more accurate results than formula (1).

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters from table D-7 for the particular characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters which gives the largest standard error.

Illustration

Table 1 shows that there were 8,893,000 households that received means-tested government cash transfers in 1992. Use the appropriate parameters from table D-7 and formula (2) to get

Number, x	8,893,000
a parameter	-0.000012
b parameter	2,058
Standard error	132,000
90% conf. int.	8,676,000 to 9,110,000

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000012 \times 8,893,000^2 + 2,058 \times 8,893,000} = 132,000.$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as $8,893,000 \pm 1.645 \times 132,000$.

The alternate calculation of the standard error using formula (1) with $f = 1.0$ from table D-7 and $s = 131,000$ by interpolation from table D-3, is

$$s_x = 1.0 \times 131,000 = 131,000$$

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Table D-3. Standard Errors for Poverty and Income Characteristics: 1992

Size of estimate (thousands)	Household income			All families in poverty	Persons in poverty		
	Total, White	Black, other	Hispanic		Total, White	Black, other	Hispanic
75	12	13	13	13	27	27	27
100	14	15	15	15	31	31	31
250	23	24	23	24	49	49	48
500	32	33	33	34	69	68	68
750	39	40	40	42	84	83	83
1,000	45	46	45	48	97	96	95
2,500	71	70	67	79	153	147	144
5,000	100	92	83	116	216	199	189
7,500	121	103	84	149	263	231	212
10,000	139	107	70	178	302	251	219
15,000	168	95	...	234	365	265	192
25,000	210	...	...	338	461	...	...
50,000	270	...	...	587	612	...	...
75,000	295	...	...	831	698	...	...
100,000	293	...	...	1,074	742	...	...
125,000	264	...	...	...	...	...	...
150,000	197	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: From table D-7:

a =	-0.000012	-0.000109	-0.000175	-0.000093	-0.000040	-0.000322	-0.000470
b =	2,058	2,243	2,243	2,243	9,502	9,502	9,502

Multiply these standard errors by the appropriate factor in table D-7 to obtain the correct standard error.

Table D-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households and Families for Income Characteristics: 1992, Total, or White

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.3
100	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
500	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.6
1,000	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
2,500	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
5,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
7,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
50,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
75,000	0.09	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.07	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
125,000	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
150,000	0.06	0.09	0.1	0.2	0.2
	0.05	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.2

Note: From table D-7:

b=2,058

Multiply these standard errors by the appropriate factor from table D-7 to obtain the correct standard error.

When the numerator and denominator of the percentages are in different categories, use the factor or parameter from table D-7 indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = fs. \quad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table D-7, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from tables D-4 through D-6.

Alternatively, formula (4) will provide more accurate results:

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p (100 - p)}. \quad (4)$$

Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals in the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter from table D-7 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Table D-5. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households and Families for Income Characteristics (Black or Hispanic) and of Families Below the Poverty Level: 1992

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	2.4	3.8	5.2	7.5	8.6
100	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
250	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.7
500	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.3
750	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.7
1,000	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4
2,500	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
5,000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
7,500	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
25,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.09	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
75,000	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
100,000	0.07	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Note: From table D-7:

b=2,243

Multiply these standard errors by the appropriate factor from table D-7 to obtain the correct standard error.

Table D-6. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Below Poverty Level: 1992

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	5.0	7.8	10.7	15.4	17.8
100	4.3	6.7	9.2	13.3	15.4
250	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.4	9.7
500	1.9	3.0	4.1	6.0	6.9
750	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.9	5.6
1,000	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.9
2,500	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.1
5,000	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
7,500	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
10,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
15,000	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3
25,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
50,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
75,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
100,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

Note: From table D-7:

b=9,502

Multiply these standard errors by the appropriate factor from table D-7 to obtain the correct standard error.

Illustration

Table 1 shows that in 1992, 9.2 percent of the 96,391,000 households received means-tested government cash transfers. Use the appropriate parameter from table D-7 and formula (4) to get

Percentage, p	9.2
Base, x	96,391,000
b parameter	2,058
Standard error	0.1
90% conf. int.	9.0 to 9.4

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{2,058}{96,391,000} 9.2(100.0 - 9.2)} = 0.1.$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated percentage of households receiving means-tested government cash transfers is calculated as $9.2 \pm 1.645 \times 0.1$.

The alternate calculation of the standard error using formula (3) with $f = 1.0$ from table D-7 and $s = 0.1$ by interpolation from table D-4 is

$$s_{x,p} = 1.0 \times 0.1 = 0.1.$$

Standard Errors of Estimated Differences. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2 - 2rs_xs_y} \quad (5)$$

Table D-7. Standard Error Parameters for Poverty, Income, and Nonincome Characteristics: 1992

Characteristic	Total or White			Black			Hispanic		
	a	b	Factor	a	b	Factor	a	b	Factor
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Persons									
Total	-0.000040	9,502	1.00	-0.000322	9,502	1.00	-0.000470	9,502	1.00
Male	-0.000082	9,502	1.00	-0.000691	9,502	1.00	-0.000940	9,502	1.00
Female	-0.000077	9,502	1.00	-0.000605	9,502	1.00	-0.000940	9,502	1.00
Age									
Under 15	-0.000124	7,243	0.87	-0.000795	7,243	0.87	-0.001087	7,243	0.87
Under 18	-0.000105	7,243	0.87	-0.000670	7,243	0.87	-0.000926	7,243	0.87
15 and over	-0.000051	9,502	1.00	-0.000448	9,502	1.00	-0.000671	9,502	1.00
15 to 24	-0.000096	3,607	0.62	-0.000656	3,607	0.62	-0.000919	3,607	0.62
25 to 44	-0.000042	3,607	0.62	-0.000359	3,607	0.62	-0.000483	3,607	0.62
45 to 64	-0.000072	3,607	0.62	-0.000359	3,607	0.62	-0.001187	3,607	0.62
65 and over	-0.000113	3,607	0.62	-0.001350	3,607	0.62	-0.003112	3,607	0.62
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	0.000093	2,243	1.00	0.000093	2,243	1.00	0.000093	2,243	1.00
ALL INCOME LEVELS									
Persons									
Total	-0.000012	2,254	1.05	-0.000122	2,577	1.07	-0.000182	2,577	1.07
Male	-0.000025	2,254	1.05	-0.000270	2,577	1.07	-0.000367	2,577	1.07
Female	-0.000023	2,254	1.05	-0.000221	2,577	1.07	-0.000361	2,577	1.07
Age									
15 to 24	-0.000066	2,254	1.05	-0.000516	2,577	1.07	-0.000723	2,577	1.07
25 to 44	-0.000029	2,254	1.05	-0.000282	2,577	1.07	-0.000380	2,577	1.07
45 to 64	-0.000050	2,254	1.05	-0.000555	2,577	1.07	-0.000934	2,577	1.07
65 and over	-0.000078	2,254	1.05	-0.001062	2,577	1.07	-0.002448	2,577	1.07
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	-0.000012	2,058	1.00	-0.000109	2,243	1.00	-0.000175	2,243	1.00
NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons									
Employment status	-0.000014	2,485	1.10	-0.000120	2,485	1.05	-0.000180	2,234	1.00
Educational attainment	-0.000016	2,532	1.11	-0.000206	3,425	1.24	-0.000315	3,425	1.24
Total, marital status, other									
Some household members	-0.000017	4,786	1.52	-0.000204	6,865	1.75	-0.000297	6,865	1.75
All household members	-0.000021	5,817	1.68	-0.000300	10,123	2.12	-0.000438	10,123	2.12
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	-0.000012	1,899	0.96	-0.000107	1,716	0.87	-0.000172	1,716	0.87

Notes: For regional estimates multiply the a and b parameters by 0.74, 0.98, 1.04, and 1.06 for Northeast, Midwest, South, and West, respectively. Multiply the a and b parameters by 1.5 for nonmetropolitan residence categories.

Table D-8. Year-To-Year Correlation Coefficients For Poverty and Income Estimates

Characteristic	Below poverty level				All income levels	
	1972 to 1983 or 1984 to 1992		1983 to 1984		1959 to 1992	
	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families
Total	0.45	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.30	0.35
/hite	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.30	0.35
lack	0.45	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.30	0.35
ther Races	0.45	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.35
ispanic	0.65	0.55	0.56	0.47	0.45	0.55

Notes: These correlations are for comparisons of consecutive years. For comparisons of nonconsecutive years, assume the correlations are the same as for consecutive years. Correlation coefficients for 1983-84 are lower than those for 1982-83 or 1984-85 because of the phase-in of the new sample design.

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y . The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. The correlation coefficient, r , can be determined from table D-8 for year-to-year comparisons for CPS income estimates of numbers and proportions; for other comparisons, assume that r equals zero. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration

Table 1 shows that the median before-tax 1992 income of White households was \$32,368 and the median before-tax 1992 income of Black households was \$18,660. The apparent difference between the median before-tax income of White and Black households in 1992 was \$13,708. Table 1 also shows the approximate standard errors, s_x and s_y , are \$159 and \$386, respectively. Use formula (5) with $r=0$ to get

	x	y	difference
Estimate	\$32,368	\$18,660	\$13,708
Standard error	\$159	\$386	\$417
90% conf. int.	\$32,106 to \$32,630	\$18,025 to \$19,295	\$13,022 to \$14,394

The standard error of the difference is calculated as

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{159^2 + 386^2} = 417$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated difference is calculated as \$13,708 \pm 1.645 \times \$417. Because this interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that the median before-tax income of White households in 1992 was larger than the median before-tax income of Black households.

Standard Errors of Estimated Ratios. Certain estimates, such as mean values for persons in families or households shown in the tables, were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, the mean number of persons per family or household is calculated as

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total number of persons in families or households}}{\text{total number of families or households}}$$

Ratios of before-tax to after-tax estimates are also discussed in this report. For example, the ratio of mean household income before and after taxes is calculated as

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{mean household income before taxes}}{\text{mean household income after taxes}}$$

Standard errors for these ratios may be approximated as shown below. There are four cases to consider. In the first two cases, the denominator y represents a count of families or households of a certain class, and the numerator x represents a count of persons with the characteristic of interest who are members of these families or households. In the third case, the numerator x and denominator y represent before-tax and after-tax estimates, and the fourth case represents different definitions of income to measure poverty.

Case 1: There is at least one person having the characteristic in every family or household of the class; for example, the mean number of persons per family or the mean number of persons per family with a male householder. For ratios of this kind, approximate the standard errors using the following formula:

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2 - 2r \frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \quad (6)$$

The standard error of the estimated number of families or households, s_y , and the standard error of the estimated number of persons with the characteristics in those families or households, s_x , may be calculated by methods described earlier. In formula (6), r represents the coefficient of correlation between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate. In the above examples, and for other ratios of this kind, use 0.7 as an estimate of r .

Case 2: The number of persons having the characteristic in a given family or household may be 0, 1, 2, 3, or more; for example, the mean number of persons under 18 years of age per household. For this kind of ratio, use formula (6), but assume r is equal to zero. If r is actually positive (negative), then this will overestimate (underestimate) the standard error of the ratio.

Case 3: The numerator and denominator represent before-tax and after-tax estimates. For example, the numerator may be the mean income of families or households of a certain type before taxes, and the denominator may be the mean income for the same category of families or households after taxes. For such ratios, s_x and s_y represent the standard errors of before-tax and after-tax estimates, respectively. Assume that r is equal to 0.7 for before-tax and after-tax estimates.

Case 4: The numerator and denominator are different definitions of income to measure poverty. See the sections below on poverty estimates for more detail.

Standard Errors of Within-Year Differences in Poverty Estimates Using Different Income Measures.

Estimate the standard error for the difference of two poverty estimates (numbers or percentages), using different definitions of income to evaluate poverty, for a given year with the formula

$$s_{x,y} = s_d \quad (7)$$

The value $d = |x - y|$ is the absolute difference between the two estimates x and y . Estimate s_d from formula (1) or (2) where d is the size of the estimate, or from formula (3) or (4) where d is the estimated percentage.

Standard Errors of Ratios of Two Poverty Estimates Using Different Income Measures. Estimate the standard error of the ratio of the number of persons in poverty using two different definitions of income with the formula

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2} \quad (8)$$

where s_x and s_y are the estimates of the standard errors of the estimates x and y (poverty estimates using different methods of estimating income) as determined by formula (1) or (2).

Standard Errors of Estimated Means for Grouped Data. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean for grouped data is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{(b/y)S^2} \quad (9)$$

In this formula, y is the size of the base and b is the appropriate b parameter for the characteristic from table D-7. The variance, S^2 , is given by the following formula:

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^c p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \quad (10)$$

where

\bar{x} = the mean of the distribution, defined by

$$\sum_{i=1}^c p_i \bar{x}_i^2$$

c = the number of groups: i indicates a specific group, taking on values 1 through c ;

p_i = the estimated proportion of households, families or persons whose values for the characteristic (x -values) fall in group i ; and

$\bar{x}_i = (A_{i-1} + A_i) / 2$, where A_{i-1} and A_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i .

The value \bar{x}_i is assumed to be the most representative value of the characteristic for households, families or persons in group i . Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group an approximate average value is

$$\bar{x}_c = (3/2)A_{c-1} \quad (11)$$

Contact Demographic Statistical Methods Division of the Bureau of the Census for the method to compute the standard error of a mean for two or more combined distributions.

Note that because the formula for the standard error of a mean involves several approximations, this statistic will generally be different from the tabled value.

Standard Errors of a Median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution and the size of its base. One can approximate the reliability of an estimated median by determining a confidence interval about it. (See the section "Standard Errors and Their Use" for a general discussion of confidence intervals.) Estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data using the following procedure.

1. Determine the standard error on 50 percent using either formula (3) or formula (4).
2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1.
3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, determine the upper and lower limits of the 68-percent confidence interval by calculating the values corresponding to the two points computed in step 2. Use Pareto interpolation for any point in an income interval greater than \$2,500 in width, and linear interpolation other wise. The formulas for interpolation are:

$$\text{Pareto: } X_{pn} = \exp \left[\frac{\ln(pN/N_1)}{\ln(N_2/N_1)} \ln(A_2/A_1) \right] A_1 \quad (12)$$

$$\text{Linear: } X_{pn} = \frac{pN - N_1}{N_2 - N_1} (A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \quad (13)$$

where

X_{pn} = estimated upper and lower bounds for the confidence interval ($0 \leq p \leq 1$). For purposes of calculating the confidence interval, p takes on the values determined in step 2. Note that X_{pn} estimates the median when $p = 0.50$.

N = for *distribution of numbers*: the total number of units (persons, households, etc.) for the characteristic in the distribution.

= for *distribution of percentages*: the value 1.0.

p = the values obtained in step 2.

A_1, A_2 = the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval containing x_{pn} .

N_1, N_2 = for *distribution of numbers*: the estimated number of units (persons, households, etc.) with values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2 , respectively.

= *for distribution of percentages*: the estimated percentage of units (households, families, persons, etc.) having values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2 , respectively.

exp is the exponential function.

Ln is the natural logarithm function.

A mathematically equivalent result is obtained by using common logarithms (base 10) and antilogarithms.

4. Divide the difference between the two points determined in step 3 by two to obtain the standard error of the median.

Use of the above procedure could result in standard errors which differ from those given in the detailed tables. The reasons for this discrepancy are the use of a more detailed distribution than that given in the tables in determining the published standard errors, and the rounding of numbers to thousands in the published tables. Linear interpolation was almost always used to compute the published medians and standard errors. Occasionally, a median may lie in an open-ended interval. To calculate its standard error the user must call Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division of the Census Bureau to obtain the methodology.

Standard Error of Estimated Per Capita Income.

Certain mean values in this report represent the per capita income for households of a certain class. The mean per capita income is approximately equal to

$$\bar{x} = hm/p, \quad (14)$$

where

h = number of households in the class,

m = mean income for households in the class,

p = number of persons in households in the class, and

\bar{x} = mean per capita income of persons in households in the class.

To approximate standard errors for these means, use the formula

$$s_x = \frac{hm}{p} \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_m}{m}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_p}{p}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_h}{h}\right)^2 - 2r \frac{s_p s_h}{ph}} \quad (15)$$

In this formula, r represents the correlation between p and h . There are two cases to consider, depending on the nature of the class:

Case 1: The class represents households containing a fixed number of persons. For example, h could be the number of 3-person households. In this case, there is an exact correlation between the number of persons in households and the number of households. Therefore, $r = 1.0$ for such households.

Case 2: The class represents households of other demographic types, for example, households in distinct regions, households in which the householder is of a certain age group, and owner-occupied and tenant-occupied households. In this and other cases in which the correlation between p and h is not perfect, use 0.7 as an estimate of r .

Standard Error of an Estimated Aggregate Cash Value. Aggregates such as adjusted gross income or aggregate taxes paid as described in "Methodology and Procedures" are computed by multiplying the mean cash value per household or tax filing unit, \bar{x} , by the number of households or tax filing units, y :

$$T = \bar{x}y, \quad (16)$$

where T is the aggregate to be computed.

Both \bar{x} and y have a standard error, so the standard error of a product must be computed. Approximate the standard error of an aggregate with the formula

$$s_T = \sqrt{\bar{x}^2 s_y^2 + y^2 s_x^2} \quad (17)$$

where s_x is computed using formula (9) and s_y is computed using formula (2). In the above formula, the correlation r between \bar{x} and y is assumed to be zero. If r is actually positive (negative), then this formula will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error of the product. To compute standard errors of mean taxes paid, call Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division of the Bureau of the Census to obtain detailed distributions.

Standard Error of an Index of Income Concentration. Please contact Demographic Statistical Methods Division of the Bureau of the Census for the method of estimating the standard error of an index of income concentration.

Appendix E. Program Descriptions and Data Collection

This appendix contains brief descriptions of each public in-kind transfer program covered in the March CPS, a description of the questions used to collect the data, and an evaluation of the data quality. The description of each program begins with a statement of program objectives and is followed by general comments regarding program characteristics, eligibility, and so forth. Next is a review of the survey questions and the limitations associated with the question wording and design.

FOOD STAMPS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977 defines this Federally funded program as one intended to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet." (From title XIII of P.L. 95-113, The Food Stamp Act of 1977, declaration of policy.) Food purchasing power is increased by providing eligible households with coupons which can be used to purchase food. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Food Stamp program through State and local welfare offices. The Food Stamp program is the major national income support program to which all low-income and low-resource households, regardless of household characteristics, are eligible.

The Food Stamp Act was amended by the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act which changed the criteria used to determine food stamp eligibility (P.L. 97-35, title I, subtitle A). As of October 1, 1981, households without an elderly or disabled member must have gross monthly income below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level. Previously, eligibility was based on "countable" income (gross income less specified deductions for shelter, medical expenses, child care, etc.) so, e.g., a household with a gross income of twice the poverty guideline and substantial specified deductions could have been eligible for food stamps. Households meeting the income requirement may be ruled ineligible for the program on the basis of their holdings of assets (resources).

The questions on participation in the Food Stamp Program in the March CPS were designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during the calendar year. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked to determine the number of current household members covered by food stamps during the year.

Questions were also asked about the number of months food stamps were received and the total face value of all food stamps received during that period.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

The National School Lunch Program is designed "to help safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children by assisting the States in providing an adequate supply of foods" (P.L. 79-396, the National School Lunch Act of 1946) for all children at moderate cost. Additional assistance is provided for children determined by local school officials to be unable to pay the "full established" price for lunches. Like the Food Stamp program, the National School Lunch Program is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture through State educational agencies or through regional USDA nutrition services for some nonprofit private schools.

All students eating lunches prepared at participating schools pay less than the total cost of the lunches. Some students pay the "full established" price for lunch (which itself is subsidized), while others pay a "reduced" price for lunch, and still others receive a "free" lunch. Until January 1981, children were eligible for free school lunches if their household's income was below 125 percent of the poverty guidelines or reduced-price lunches if their household's income was between 125 and 195 percent of the poverty guidelines. The term "income" basically followed the Census Bureau definition but excluded certain Federal benefits and specified "hardship" expenses. Effective January 1, 1981, the hardship exclusion was replaced by a standard deduction. (Ref. Federal Register, Vol. 46, No. 11, January 16, 1981.) Beginning August 13, 1981, the income definition was amended to a gross income concept with the standard deduction being eliminated. At the same time, the income eligibility criteria were changed to 130 percent for free lunches and to 185 percent for reduced-price lunches. (Ref. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35, title VIII.)

The questions on the March CPS provide a limited amount of data for the School Lunch program. Questions concerning the program were designed to identify the number of household members 5 to 18 years old who "usually" ate hot lunches during the year. This defined the universe of household members receiving

this noncash benefit. This approach was necessary because the majority of children benefit indirectly; i.e., they pay full-established price but are not aware that these lunches are subsidized. A second question identified the number of members receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

PUBLIC OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

There are numerous programs designed to "remedy the unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for low-income families" (U.S. Housing Act of 1937, declaration of policy). Several Federal, State, and local agencies administer these programs. Some are funded by USDA (for rural families) or State-local agencies, but most are administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Among the most important HUD rental housing programs are Low Rent Public Housing and Sections 8, 236, and 101 (rent supplements) of various U.S. Housing Acts.

Low Rent Public Housing projects are owned, managed, and administered by a local housing authority. Partial financing may be provided by the State or HUD. Participation in public housing is determined by two factors: program eligibility and the availability of housing. Income standards for initial and continuing occupancy vary by local housing authority, although the limits are constrained by Federal guidelines. Rental charges, which, in turn, define net benefits, are set by a Federal statute not to exceed 30 percent of adjusted monthly money income. A recipient household can be a family or two or more related persons or an individual who is handicapped, elderly, or displaced by urban renewal or natural disaster. Other HUD programs provide similar types of housing assistance to low-income families and individuals.

Two of the more common types of programs in which Federal, State, and local funds are used to subsidize private sector rental housing are rent supplement and interest reduction plans. Under a rent supplement plan (e.g., Sections 8 and 101), the difference between the "fair market" rent and the rent charged to the tenant is paid to the owner by a government agency. Under an interest reduction program (e.g., Section 236), the amount of interest paid on the mortgage by the owner is reduced so that subsequent savings can be passed along to low-income tenants in the form of lower rent changes.

There were two questions dealing with public and low-cost rental housing on the March CPS supplement questionnaire. The first question identified residence in a housing unit owned by a public agency. The second question identified beneficiaries who were not living in public housing projects but who were paying lower rent because of a government subsidy.

MEDICAID

The Medicaid program is designed to furnish medical assistance for needy families with dependent children and for aged, blind, or disabled individuals whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services.¹ The program is administered by State agencies through grants from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Medicaid is, for the most part, a categorical program with complex eligibility rules which vary from State to State. There are two basic groups of eligible individuals: the categorically eligible and the medically needy. The major categorically eligible groups are all Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients and most Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients.² Other categorically eligible groups are (1) those who meet basic State cash assistance eligibility rules (the aged, blind, or disabled; needy single parents with children; and, in some States, needy unemployed parents with children who are not currently receiving money payments) and (2) needy persons meeting categorical eligibility standards who are institutionalized for medical reasons (e.g., low-income elderly persons in nursing homes). Institutionalized persons are not included in the CPS universe and, therefore, are not reflected in the CPS reciprocity statistics.

In many States, Medicaid coverage is also extended to the medically needy: persons meeting categorical age, sex, or disability criteria and having money incomes and assets which exceed eligibility levels for cash assistance but are not sufficient to meet the cost of medical care. Families with large medical expenses relative to their incomes and assets may also meet medically needy eligibility standards by "spending down" (i.e., having high enough medical expenses) to obtain eligibility.

The Medicaid question on the March CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were covered by Medicaid at any time during the year. In March 1988, a question on childrens' Medicaid coverage was added to the CPS questionnaire. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicaid program, i.e., had a Medicaid medical assistance card or incurred medical bills which were paid for by Medicaid. In order to be counted, the person did not necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicaid.

¹Taken from Title XIX of the 1965 Amendments to P.L. 89-97, *The Social Security Act*, "Grants to States for Medical Assistance Programs," declaration of policy.

²In 1981, Public Law 97-35 made several changes in AFDC eligibility determinations under the Medicaid program. Changes in treatment of earnings and other income and resources have resulted in some persons being dropped not only from the AFDC rolls but also off of automatic Medicaid coverage. Some of these individuals may be able to regain coverage if their State offers medically needy protection; however, the range of available benefits may be less.

After data collection and creation of an initial micro-data file, further refinements were made to assign Medicaid coverage to children. In this procedure, all children under 21 years old in families were assumed to be covered by Medicaid if either the householder or spouse reported being covered by Medicaid. AFDC recipients in all States and SSI recipients living in the 36 States which legally require Medicaid coverage of all SSI recipients were also assigned coverage.

MEDICARE

The Medicare program consists of two separate but complementary health plans to provide adequate medical care for the aged and disabled. The Hospital Insurance Plan (Part A) is designed to provide basic protection against the costs of hospital and related post-hospital services. In addition to the elderly, this plan also covers virtually all persons under 65 years old who receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits based on long-term disability. Part A is financed

jointly by employers and employees through Social Security payroll deductions. Qualified persons 65 years old and over who are not otherwise eligible for Part A benefits may pay premiums directly to obtain this coverage. The Supplemental Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan which builds upon the hospital insurance protection provided by the basic plan and is available to all Medicare Part A beneficiaries. It provides insurance protection covering physicians' and surgeons' services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly premium payments (\$31.80 per month in 1992) by each enrollee and further subsidized by Federal general revenue funds.

The Medicare question on the March CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were covered by Medicare at any time during the year. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicare program. In order to be counted, the persons did not necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicare.

Appendix F. Underreporting of Cash Income and Noncash Benefits

This appendix discusses some important aspects of underreporting and its measurement and presents some estimates of underreporting for 1987 and 1984. The general survey phenomenon that is commonly termed underreporting actually refers to the tendency of household surveys to underestimate the number of income or noncash benefit recipients and/or the amount of income or benefits received. There are three main causes for underreporting. These are failure to report receipt of the income type, underreporting of the amount received, and misclassification of the income type received.

Accurately measuring the extent of underreporting of cash income and noncash benefits is difficult for many of the income types and noncash benefit programs. There are two main components of measuring underreporting: the number of income or noncash benefit recipients and the total amount of income or benefits received. Measuring the survey undercount of recipients for the March CPS is extremely difficult because independent estimates (benchmarks or controls) for the CPS noninstitutional, "ever-received during the year" recipient concept are difficult to validate. In addition, some of the administrative sources required for the derivation of independent estimates have significant errors themselves.

The data in table F-1 show comparisons of CPS aggregate money income in 1987 with independent estimates. Comparisons of the CPS estimates with the independent totals reveal that overall income in the survey after allocation is underreported by about 11 percent. However, wide variations are found in the amount of underreporting by source of income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for public assistance, unemployment and workers' compensation, and property income.

Various population subgroups receive a higher proportion of their total income from certain income sources, such as interest and dividends for the elderly and public assistance for female family householders. The differential underreporting between income types, therefore, affect the estimates of some population subgroups more than others.

Estimates of the extent of underreporting for most noncash benefits are less well defined. Following are discussions of the underreporting for each benefit type.

Food stamps. The March CPS estimate for the face value of food stamps received in 1984 was about \$7.6

billion, 71 percent of the independent estimate derived for that year. The 20.1-million recipient (persons covered) estimate for 1984 compares to a 26.1-million independent estimate of recipients. Since this independent estimate was developed using USDA monthly person reciprocity counts and average months of participation as reported in the CPS, it is difficult to validate its accuracy.

School lunches. The March CPS data for 1984 show 10.8 million children usually eating free or reduced-price school lunches and 17.5 million usually eating full-price school lunches. Since independent estimates on the "ever-participated" universe are not available for this group, comparisons of the CPS estimates with peak monthly average daily participation have been made. These peak figures were 11.6 million for free or reduced-price lunches and 11.4 million for full-price lunches. The CPS estimate is 93 percent of the peak monthly average for free or reduced-price. The CPS estimate of full-price lunch participants was about 54 percent higher than the peak monthly figure. The obvious conceptual differences between the CPS and USDA figures make these comparisons difficult to interpret.

Public or other subsidized housing. In 1984 the March CPS estimate for the number of households residing in public or other subsidized rental housing was 3.6 million. An independent estimate was derived by summing housing units in (1) low-income public housing, (2) Section 8 (including Section 202), (3) rent supplements (Section 101), and (4) Section 236. This summing yielded a figure of 3.3 million. While the CPS estimate was about 9 percent higher than the independent figure, it is likely that the survey estimate contains some units, such as student or military housing, that were not intended to be counted. The magnitude of this problem is probably small, but unknown.

Medicare. The independent estimate for persons covered by Medicare is probably the most reliable of all independent estimates. In 1984, this figure was 28.4 million persons. This compares to a survey estimate of 28.2 million, 0.9 percent higher than the control. The survey count probably contains some persons covered by Medicaid that report coverage under Medicare by mistake. The magnitude of this misreporting problem is not known.

Table F-1. Comparisons of CPS Aggregate Money Income in 1987 With Independently Derived Estimates, by Income Type

(Billions of dollars)

Source of income	Independent estimate	CPS estimate	CPS as a percent of independent
Total	3,297.1	2941.4	89.2
Wages and salaries	2,215.9	2202.4	99.4
Self-employment	266.7	188.2	70.6
Social Security ¹	193.6	178.7	92.3
Supplemental Security Income	11.5	9.5	82.8
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	16.4	11.9	72.8
Interest, dividends, and rental income	358.4	202.9	56.6
Veterans' payments	14.2	9.7	68.5
Unemployment compensation	14.0	10.4	74.6
Workers' compensation	14.2	9.2	64.8
Private, government, and military pensions	192.2	118.4	61.6

¹Includes Railroad Retirement benefits.

Medicaid. The CPS estimate of 19.3 million for 1984 was about 3 percent higher than the "unduplicated" administrative figure of 18.7 million persons "ever receiving" benefits available from the Health Care Financing

Administration (HCFA). This HCFA figure has not been adjusted for decedents or the institutionalized population and does not include persons who were covered by Medicaid but did not receive benefits in 1984.

Appendix G. U.S. Senate Statement, "Data Collection and Poverty Level"

Official poverty statistics published by the Bureau of the Census currently ignore billions of dollars of Government in-kind benefits, such as food stamps, public housing rental subsidies, and medical care. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that including in-kind benefits in the income statistics would cause the number of people in poverty to decline to about 9 million as compared with official statistics showing nearly 25 million people in poverty. The official statistics show no significant reduction in recent years in the incidence of poverty, although in-kind benefit programs have expanded greatly.

The Committee considers it essential that official poverty statistics reflect, at the earliest possible date, the effects of in-kind benefits. Without such information, Congress and the Executive Branch cannot be certain that Government transfer programs are properly targeted.

The Census Bureau has recognized the need for better data on in-kind benefits. The most recent March Current Population Survey has collected data on some types of in-kind program benefits. In addition, Census has under way an experimental survey—known as the Survey of Income and Program Participation—which collects more extensive data. However, Census has not yet published the data collected thus far and has no current plans for integrating such data with cash income data now reported routinely.

The Committee has inscribed language in the bill directing the Secretary of Commerce to expedite the program of collecting, through surveys, data on benefits received and data on participation in federally funded,

in-kind benefit programs. Programs on which data are to be reported include, but are not necessarily limited to, food stamps, Medicaid, Medicare and subsidies in areas such as housing, nutrition, child care, and transportation. The Secretary of Commerce is further directed to continue research and testing of techniques for assigning monetary values to in-kind benefits and for calculating the impact of such benefits on income and poverty estimates. The Secretary of Commerce is also directed to include in survey reports, beginning no later than October 1, 1981, appropriate summaries of data on in-kind benefits and estimates of the effect of in-kind benefits on the number of families and individuals below the poverty level.¹

Note: The above language was modified in conference but the substance of the new language was similar and included the statement "the Secretary should include in survey reports beginning no later than October 1, 1981, appropriate summaries of data on in-kind benefits and estimates of the effect of in-kind benefits on the number of families and individuals below the poverty level."²

¹Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce; The Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1981. U.S. Senate, 96th Congress, 2d Session, September 16, 1980: 30-34.

²Making Appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies; U.S. House of Representatives Report No. 96-1472, 96th Congress, 2d Session, November 20, 1980: 8-9.

Appendix H. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Statement on Use of CPI-U-X1

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) developed an experimental Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-X1) for researchers who wish to make historical comparisons with the current Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which uses the rental equivalence approach to measuring shelter services. Prior to 1983, the measurement of homeowner costs included changes in the asset value of homes. Recognizing that this approach mixed the investment and consumption aspects of homeownership, the BLS initiated an extensive research effort in the early 1970's to develop a better methodology. Following extensive study and testing, the CPI-U was officially converted to a rental equivalence measure in 1983. This rental equivalent approach is a methodology that isolates the shelter services component and, therefore, is a superior measure.

When the new methodology was introduced, the historical series were not revised. Price indexes are used for escalation and other contractual purposes that

require the parties to agree on one official series. Moreover, the BLS did not have the basic data or the resources to convert all of its historical series (including local area indexes) to the new methodology. The refinements that were ultimately developed before the methodology was officially introduced into the CPI—notably a larger sample of renters and a reweighting of the shelter component—could not be incorporated into the CPI-U-X1. Nonetheless, for many purposes the CPI-U-X1 can serve as an adequate proxy for what the national index would have been using the rental equivalence measure. Therefore, BLS recommends the use of the CPI-U-X1 to those who need to use a CPI series that treats homeowner costs consistently over time.

Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor
July 1989

Appendix I. Estimates of Poverty Using CPI-U-X1

The poverty statistics in the report are based on a poverty definition developed by the Social Security Administration (SSA) in 1964 and revised in 1969 and 1981. Poverty thresholds are adjusted annually for price changes. The Federal Government's official poverty statistics are based on annual adjustments made using the official CPI for all urban consumers (CPI-U). The availability of the experimental CPI-U-X1 series makes it possible to produce an experimental series on poverty. (See appendix H for a statement from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the use of the CPI-U-X1.)

The experimental poverty statistics in this report were derived using micro-level data from CPS files and poverty thresholds adjusted by the CPI-U-X1. Average poverty thresholds for 1992 based on the CPI-U-X1 are shown in the following table. The CPI-U-X1 series is available back to 1967 and shows a smaller price rise over the 1967-1983 period than does the CPI-U series (the CPI-U-X1 rose by 174.4 percent over the period; the CPI-U rose by 198.2 percent). For each year since 1968, poverty thresholds based on the CPI-U-X1 series are lower than thresholds based on the CPI-U series.

It should be noted that to be consistent with official poverty estimates through time, poverty thresholds were

recalculated based on the poverty definition which applied in that year. For example, current poverty thresholds vary by the size of the family and the number of children under 18. Prior to 1982, in addition to family size and number of children, the poverty thresholds also varied by farm/nonfarm residence and sex of householder.

The historical tables presented in this appendix show data for 1968 through 1992 using poverty thresholds based on the CPI-U-X1.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 1992 Based on the CPI-U-X1, by Size of Family

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds
One person (unrelated individual)	\$6,572
15 to 64 years	6,716
65 years and over	6,191
Two persons	8,407
Householder 15 to 64 years	8,689
Householder 65 years and over	7,809
Three persons	10,292
Four persons	13,190
Five persons	15,598
Six persons	17,608
Seven persons	19,869
Eight persons	22,131
Nine persons or more	26,449

Year and characteristic	All persons			Persons in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
1992	253 969	33 289	13.1	215 515	25 326	11.8	35 639	12 915	36.2	36 734	7 072	19.3
1991	251 179	32 009	12.7	212 716	24 344	11.4	34 790	12 910	37.1	36 839	6 907	18.8
1990	248 644	30 097	12.1	210 967	22 630	10.7	33 797	11 810	34.9	36 056	6 805	18.3
1989	245 992	27 967	11.4	209 515	21 314	10.2	32 525	11 056	34.0	35 185	5 992	17.0
1988	243 530	28 544	11.7	208 056	21 776	10.5	32 163	11 331	35.2	34 340	6 147	17.9
1987	240 982	28 890	12.0	206 878	21 184	10.2	31 893	11 320	35.5	32 992	6 095	18.5
1986	238 554	29 101	12.2	205 459	22 215	10.8	31 152	11 137	35.8	31 679	6 151	19.4
1985	236 594	29 558	12.5	203 963	23 027	11.3	30 878	10 932	35.4	31 351	5 944	19.0
1984	233 816	29 971	12.8	202 298	23 601	11.7	30 844	10 960	35.5	30 268	5 770	19.1
1983	231 700	31 649	13.7	201 338	25 163	12.5	30 049	11 359	37.8	29 158	5 884	20.2
1982	229 412	30 288	13.2	200 385	24 178	12.1	28 834	10 900	37.8	27 908	5 537	19.8
1981	227 157	27 731	12.2	198 541	21 557	10.9	28 587	10 126	35.4	27 714	5 724	20.7
1980	225 027	25 869	11.5	196 963	20 041	10.2	27 565	9 381	34.0	27 133	5 429	20.0
1979	222 903	23 504	10.5	195 860	17 972	9.2	26 927	8 732	32.4	26 170	5 178	19.8
1978	215 656	22 472	10.4	191 071	17 567	9.2	26 032	8 679	33.3	24 585	4 905	20.0
1977	213 867	22 933	10.7	190 757	18 097	9.5	25 404	8 707	34.3	23 110	4 838	20.9
1976	212 303	23 347	11.0	190 844	18 391	9.6	24 204	8 530	35.2	21 459	4 956	23.1
1975	210 864	24 232	11.5	190 630	19 464	10.2	23 580	8 411	35.7	20 234	4 769	23.6
1974	209 362	22 076	10.5	190 436	17 806	9.4	23 165	8 130	35.1	18 926	4 270	22.6
1973	207 621	22 215	10.7	189 361	17 611	9.3	21 823	7 965	36.5	18 260	4 528	24.8
1972	206 004	23 484	11.4	189 193	18 730	9.9	21 264	7 889	37.1	18 811	4 774	25.4
1971	204 554	24 749	12.1	188 242	19 765	10.5	20 153	7 638	37.9	18 311	5 024	27.4
1970	202 183	24 666	12.2	186 692	19 789	10.6	19 673	7 417	37.7	15 491	4 957	32.0
1969	199 517	23 743	11.9	184 891	18 859	10.2	17 995	6 820	37.9	14 626	4 914	33.6
1968	197 628	25 296	12.8	183 825								

Table I-1. Poverty Status of Persons, by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1968 to 1992 (Poverty Thresholds Based on CPI-U-X1)—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and characteristic	All persons			Persons in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level				
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
HISPANIC ORIGIN¹												
1992 -----	22 720	6 075	26.7	20 116	5 135	25.5	4 207	2 057	48.9	2 278	727	31.9
1991 -----	22 068	5 695	25.8	19 657	4 975	25.3	4 326	2 136	49.4	2 145	604	28.1
1990 -----	21 405	5 401	25.2	18 912	4 573	24.2	3 993	1 970	49.3	2 254	696	31.0
1989 -----	20 746	4 827	23.3	18 488	4 110	22.2	3 763	1 834	48.7	2 045	584	28.5
1988 -----	20 084	4 914	24.5	18 102	4 288	23.7	3 734	1 970	52.8	1 864	566	30.4
1987 -----	19 395	4 839	25.3	17 342	4 317	24.9	3 678	1 926	52.4	1 933	521	27.0
1986 -----	18 758	4 570	24.4	16 880	3 968	23.5	3 631	1 784	49.1	1 885	514	30.5
1985 -----	18 075	4 712	26.1	16 276	4 130	25.4	3 561	1 892	53.1	1 802	489	30.5
1984 -----	16 916	4 367	25.8	15 293	3 813	24.9	3 139	1 670	53.2	1 481	486	32.8
1983 -----	16 544	4 215	25.5	15 075	3 756	24.9	3 032	1 609	53.1	1 364	398	29.2
1982 -----	14 385	3 842	26.7	13 242	3 460	26.1	2 664	1 524	57.2	1 018	305	29.9
1981 -----	14 021	3 302	23.6	12 922	2 966	23.0	2 622	1 371	52.3	1 005	287	28.5
1980 -----	13 800	3 134	23.0	12 547	2 812	22.4	2 421	1 238	51.1	970	289	29.8
1979 -----	13 371	2 614	19.5	12 291	2 317	18.8	2 058	990	48.1	991	268	27.0
1978 -----	12 079	2 416	20.0	11 193	2 170	19.4	1 817	884	54.1	886	246	27.7
1977 -----	12 046	2 480	20.6	11 249	2 259	20.1	1 901	1 013	53.3	797	221	27.8
1976 -----	11 269	2 570	22.8	10 552	2 310	21.9	1 786	912	51.7	716	260	36.2
1975 -----	11 117	2 787	25.1	10 472	2 562	24.5	1 842	989	53.1	645	225	34.8
1974 -----	11 201	2 448	21.9	10 584	2 258	21.3	1 723	876	50.9	617	192	31.1
1973 -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

¹Figures based on new processing procedures. The 1987 and 1988 figures are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report, Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988, P-60, No. 166.

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: Prior to 1979 persons in unrelated subfamilies were included in persons in families. Beginning in 1979 persons in unrelated subfamilies are included in all persons but are excluded from persons in families.

Table I-2. **Poverty Status of Persons, by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1968 to 1992**
(Poverty Thresholds Based on CPI-U-X1)

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All persons			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Number		Percent	Number		Percent	
	Total	Number		Percent	Number							Percent
ALL RACES												
1992	66 834	13 520	20.2	65 691	12 812	19.5	156 265	16 515	10.6	30 870	3 254	10.5
1991	65 918	13 165	20.0	64 800	12 502	19.3	154 671	15 785	10.2	30 590	3 059	10.0
1990	65 049	12 306	18.9	63 908	11 614	18.2	153 502	14 852	9.7	30 093	2 939	9.8
1989	64 144	11 446	17.8	63 225	10 888	17.2	152 282	13 811	9.1	29 566	2 710	9.2
1988	63 747	11 518	18.1	62 906	11 007	17.5	150 781	14 172	9.4	29 022	2 854	9.8
1987	63 294	11 813	18.7	62 423	11 265	18.0	149 201	14 183	9.5	28 487	2 894	10.2
1986	62 948	11 839	18.8	62 009	11 238	18.1	147 631	14 409	9.8	27 875	2 854	10.2
1985	62 876	11 950	19.0	62 019	11 435	18.4	146 396	14 927	10.2	27 322	2 680	9.8
1984	62 447	12 206	19.5	61 681	11 738	19.0	144 551	15 114	10.5	26 818	2 651	9.9
1983	62 333	12 763	20.5	61 578	12 299	20.0	143 053	15 975	11.2	26 314	2 812	11.1
1982	62 345	12 379	19.9	61 565	11 885	19.3	141 329	14 942	10.6	25 738	2 967	11.5
1981	62 449	11 099	17.8	61 756	10 690	17.3	139 477	13 532	9.7	25 231	3 100	12.3
1980	62 914	10 409	16.5	62 168	10 013	16.1	137 427	12 303	9.0	24 686	3 157	12.8
1979	63 375	9 512	15.0	62 646	9 137	14.6	135 333	10 850	8.0	24 195	3 142	13.0
1978	62 311	9 240	14.8	61 987	9 035	14.6	130 170	10 431	8.0	23 175	2 801	12.1
1977	63 137	9 597	15.2	62 823	9 400	15.0	128 262	10 495	8.2	22 468	2 841	12.6
1976	64 029	9 728	15.2	63 729	9 538	15.0	126 174	10 623	8.4	22 100	2 996	13.6
1975	65 080	10 483	16.1	64 750	10 266	15.9	124 122	10 762	8.7	21 662	2 987	13.8
1974	66 134	9 656	14.6	65 802	9 469	14.4	122 101	9 609	7.9	21 127	2 811	13.3
1973	66 959	9 307	13.9	66 626	9 128	13.7	120 060	9 605	8.0	20 602	3 173	15.4
1972	67 930	9 986	14.7	67 592	9 733	14.4	117 957	10 026	8.5	20 117	3 561	17.7
1971	68 816	10 185	14.8	68 474	9 997	14.6	115 911	10 432	9.0	19 827	4 144	20.9
1970	69 159	10 236	14.8	68 815	10 047	14.6	113 554	9 879	8.7	19 470	4 614	23.7
1969	69 090	9 534	13.8	68 746	9 349	13.6	111 528	9 480	8.5	18 699	4 744	25.1
1968	70 385	10 839	15.4	70 035	10 715	15.3	108 684	9 782	9.0	18 559	4 621	24.9
WHITE												
1992	53 090	8 171	15.4	52 122	7 576	14.5	131 229	11 238	8.6	27 501	2 378	8.6
1991	52 523	8 001	15.2	51 627	7 487	14.5	130 301	10 759	8.3	27 297	2 267	8.3
1990	51 929	7 416	14.3	51 028	6 895	13.5	129 784	10 136	7.8	26 898	2 125	7.9
1989	51 400	6 798	13.2	50 704	6 391	12.6	128 974	9 320	7.2	26 479	2 034	7.7
1988	51 203	6 771	13.2	50 590	6 439	12.7	128 031	9 459	7.4	26 001	2 096	8.1
1987	51 012	7 097	13.9	50 360	6 722	13.3	126 991	9 513	7.5	25 601	2 167	8.5
1986	51 111	7 419	14.5	50 356	6 942	13.8	125 998	10 045	8.0	25 173	2 165	8.6
1985	51 031	7 474	14.6	50 358	7 072	14.0	125 258	10 652	8.5	24 629	2 031	8.2
1984	50 813	7 550	14.9	50 192	7 166	14.3	123 921	10 495	8.5	24 207	1 998	8.3
1983	50 726	7 995	15.8	50 183	7 679	15.3	123 015	10 992	8.9	23 755	2 193	9.2
1982	50 920	7 709	15.1	50 305	7 326	14.6	121 766	10 436	8.6	23 233	2 240	9.6
1981	51 140	6 749	13.2	50 553	6 417	12.7	120 573	9 334	7.7	22 791	2 373	10.4
1980	51 652	6 446	12.5	51 002	6 106	12.0	118 835	8 390	7.1	22 325	2 447	11.0
1979	52 262	5 632	10.8	51 687	5 354	10.4	117 562	7 261	6.2	21 898	2 469	11.3
1978	51 669	5 394	10.4	51 409	5 240	10.2	113 832	7 283	6.4	20 949	2 152	10.3
1977	52 562	5 710	10.9	52 299	5 558	10.6	112 376	7 302	6.5	20 318	2 178	10.7
1976	53 428	5 818	10.9	53 167	5 665	10.7	110 717	7 320	6.6	20 020	2 375	11.9
1975	54 405	6 511	12.0	54 126	6 335	11.7	109 105	7 661	7.0	19 654	2 355	12.0
1974	55 590	5 942	10.7	55 320	5 802	10.5	107 580	6 708	6.2	19 206	2 220	11.6
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	56 211	5 284	9.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57 181	5 547	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1971	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58 119	6 161	10.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1970	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58 472	5 964	10.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58 578	5 565	9.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17 062	(NA)	(NA)

Table I-2. Poverty Status of Persons, by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1968 to 1992
(Poverty Thresholds Based on CPI-U-X1)—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All persons			Related children in families			Below poverty			Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
BLACK												
1992 -----	10 599	4 686	44.2	10 471	4 603	44.0	18 657	4 442	23.8	2 660	781	29.4
1991 -----	10 350	4 478	43.3	10 178	4 363	42.9	18 355	4 224	23.0	2 602	719	27.6
1990 -----	10 162	4 304	42.4	9 980	4 169	41.8	18 097	4 095	22.6	2 547	746	29.3
1989 -----	10 012	4 070	40.6	9 847	3 955	40.2	17 833	3 796	21.3	2 467	638	25.6
1988 -----	9 865	4 077	41.3	9 681	3 929	40.6	17 548	3 954	22.5	2 436	676	27.8
1987 -----	9 730	4 094	42.1	9 546	3 944	41.3	17 245	3 987	23.1	2 387	663	27.8
1986 -----	9 629	3 960	41.1	9 467	3 851	40.7	16 911	3 800	22.5	2 331	631	27.1
1985 -----	9 545	3 953	41.4	9 405	3 852	41.0	16 667	3 717	22.3	2 273	614	27.0
1984 -----	9 481	4 148	43.8	9 356	4 056	43.4	16 369	3 997	24.4	2 237	620	27.7
1983 -----	9 417	4 157	44.2	9 245	4 038	43.7	16 065	4 305	26.8	2 196	668	30.4
1982 -----	9 401	4 206	44.7	9 269	4 124	44.5	15 692	3 949	25.2	2 123	669	31.5
1981 -----	9 374	3 920	41.8	9 291	3 857	41.5	15 358	3 706	24.1	2 102	685	32.6
1980 -----	9 367	3 585	38.3	9 287	3 538	38.1	14 986	3 411	22.8	2 055	675	32.8
1979 -----	9 307	3 561	38.3	9 172	3 475	37.9	14 597	3 178	21.8	2 040	649	31.8
1978 -----	9 226	3 593	38.9	9 168	3 545	38.7	13 774	2 880	20.9	1 954	612	31.3
1977 -----	9 296	3 676	39.5	9 253	3 637	39.3	13 484	2 932	21.7	1 930	622	32.2
1976 -----	9 322	3 627	38.9	9 291	3 598	38.7	13 224	2 986	22.6	1 853	589	31.8
1975 -----	9 421	3 747	39.8	9 374	3 710	39.6	12 872	2 814	21.9	1 796	609	33.9
1974 -----	9 439	3 542	37.5	9 364	3 501	37.3	12 540	2 674	21.3	1 720	557	32.4
1973 -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9 405	3 696	39.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 672	(NA)	(NA)
1972 -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9 426	3 912	41.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 603	(NA)	(NA)
1971 -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9 414	3 719	39.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 584	(NA)	(NA)
1970 -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9 448	3 845	40.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 422	(NA)	(NA)
1969 -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9 290	3 595	38.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 373	(NA)	(NA)
1968 -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 374	(NA)	(NA)
HISPANIC ORIGIN ¹												
1992 -----	7 807	2 689	37.0	7 589	2 724	35.9	13 691	2 955	21.6	1 222	230	18.8
1991 -----	7 648	2 833	37.0	7 473	2 722	36.4	13 276	2 668	20.0	1 143	194	17.0
1990 -----	7 457	2 616	35.1	7 300	2 506	34.3	12 857	2 597	20.2	1 091	188	17.2
1989 -----	7 186	2 352	32.7	7 040	2 250	32.0	12 536	2 305	18.4	1 024	170	16.6
1988 -----	7 003	2 448	35.0	6 906	2 392	34.6	12 056	2 272	18.8	1 005	194	19.3
1987 -----	6 792	2 466	36.3	6 992	2 405	34.4	11 718	2 232	19.0	885	201	22.7
1986 -----	6 646	2 291	34.5	6 511	2 201	33.8	11 205	2 119	18.9	907	160	17.6
1985 -----	6 475	2 387	36.9	6 346	2 294	36.2	10 685	2 156	20.2	915	169	18.5
1984 -----	6 069	2 205	36.3	5 982	2 146	35.9	10 029	2 029	20.2	818	133	16.3
1983 -----	6 066	2 141	35.3	5 977	2 060	34.8	9 697	1 937	20.0	781	137	17.5
1982 -----	5 527	1 986	35.9	5 436	1 923	35.4	8 261	1 733	21.0	597	123	20.6
1981 -----	5 369	1 735	32.3	5 291	1 687	31.9	8 084	1 446	17.9	568	121	21.3
1980 -----	5 277	1 587	30.1	5 211	1 557	29.9	7 741	1 397	18.0	582	150	25.8
1979 -----	5 483	1 377	25.1	5 426	1 350	24.9	7 314	1 096	15.0	574	141	24.6
1978 -----	5 012	1 286	25.7	4 972	1 256	25.3	6 528	1 022	15.7	539	106	20.0
1977 -----	5 028	1 312	26.1	5 000	1 292	25.6	6 500	1 065	16.4	518	103	19.9
1976 -----	4 771	1 338	28.0	4 736	1 320	27.9	6 033	1 117	18.5	465	115	24.7
1975 -----	4 925	1 531	31.1	4 896	1 511	30.9	5 772	1 129	19.6	420	127	30.2
1974 -----	4 966	1 362	27.4	4 939	1 347	27.3	5 630	978	16.8	405	108	26.7
1973 -----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4 910	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

¹Figures based on new processing procedures. The 1987 and 1988 figures are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report, Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988, P-60, No. 166.

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table I-3. Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1968 to 1992 (Poverty Thresholds Based on CPI-U-X1)

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
With & Without Children Under 18 Years												
1992	68 144	7 196	10.6	53 171	2 848	5.4	3 026	434	14.3	11 947	3 915	32.6
1991	67 173	6 888	10.3	52 457	2 668	5.1	3 025	353	11.7	11 692	3 867	33.1
1990	66 322	6 350	9.6	52 147	2 537	4.9	2 907	314	10.8	11 268	3 499	31.1
1989	66 090	6 019	9.1	52 317	2 407	4.6	2 863	300	10.4	10 890	3 312	30.4
1988	65 837	6 220	9.4	52 100	2 493	4.8	2 847	297	10.4	10 890	3 430	31.5
1987	65 204	6 260	9.6	51 675	2 567	5.0	2 834	297	10.5	10 696	3 396	31.7
1986	64 491	6 283	9.7	51 537	2 669	5.2	2 510	256	10.2	10 445	3 358	32.1
1985	63 556	6 440	10.1	50 933	2 909	5.7	2 414	278	11.5	10 211	3 253	31.9
1984	62 706	6 451	10.3	50 350	2 958	5.9	2 228	262	11.8	10 129	3 231	31.9
1983	62 015	6 660	11.1	50 081	3 277	6.5	2 038	247	12.1	9 896	3 336	33.7
1982	61 393	6 612	10.8	49 908	3 175	6.4	2 016	256	12.7	9 469	3 181	33.6
1981	61 019	5 930	9.7	49 830	2 799	5.6	1 986	176	8.9	9 403	2 955	31.4
1980	60 309	5 514	9.1	49 294	2 574	5.2	1 933	187	9.7	9 082	2 753	30.3
1979	59 550	4 911	8.2	49 112	2 296	4.7	1 733	160	9.2	8 705	2 455	28.2
1978	57 804	4 879	8.4	47 692	2 247	4.7	1 655	141	8.5	8 458	2 491	29.5
1977	57 215	4 908	8.6	47 385	2 275	4.8	1 594	172	10.8	8 236	2 460	29.9
1976	56 710	4 962	8.8	47 497	2 408	5.1	1 500	148	9.8	7 713	2 407	31.2
1975	56 245	5 076	9.0	47 316	2 661	5.6	1 444	111	7.7	7 482	2 304	30.6
1974	55 698	4 661	8.4	47 069	2 311	4.9	1 399	118	8.4	7 230	2 232	30.9
1973	55 053	4 624	8.4	46 612	2 341	5.0	1 438	152	10.6	6 804	2 123	31.2
1972	54 373	4 839	8.9	46 314	2 640	5.7	1 452	136	9.5	6 607	2 086	31.6
1971	53 296	5 170	9.7	45 752	2 928	6.4	1 353	164	12.1	6 191	2 062	33.3
1970	52 227	5 066	9.7	44 739	2 998	6.7	1 487	171	11.5	6 001	1 908	31.8
1969	51 586	4 901	9.5	44 436	2 933	6.6	1 559	196	12.6	5 591	1 811	32.4
1968	50 511	5 051	10.0	43 842	3 113	7.1	1 228	182	14.8	5 441	1 752	32.2
With Children Under 18 Years												
1992	35 492	5 764	16.2	25 714	1 886	7.3	1 549	316	20.4	6 230	3 563	43.3
1991	34 862	5 622	16.1	25 358	1 812	7.1	1 513	277	18.3	7 992	3 534	44.2
1990	34 503	5 129	14.9	25 410	1 687	6.6	1 386	234	16.9	7 707	3 208	41.6
1989	34 279	4 803	14.0	25 476	1 564	6.1	1 358	204	15.0	7 445	3 035	40.8
1988	34 255	4 940	14.4	25 599	1 595	6.2	1 292	209	16.2	7 363	3 136	42.6
1987	33 996	4 995	14.7	25 464	1 704	6.7	1 316	211	16.0	7 216	3 080	42.7
1986	33 801	5 020	14.9	25 571	1 774	6.9	1 136	180	15.9	7 094	3 066	43.2
1985	33 536	5 082	15.2	25 496	1 941	7.6	1 147	178	15.6	6 892	2 962	43.0
1984	32 942	5 099	15.5	25 038	2 023	8.1	1 072	173	16.2	6 832	2 902	42.5
1983	32 787	5 338	16.3	25 216	2 222	8.8	949	177	18.6	6 622	2 939	44.4
1982	32 585	5 149	15.8	25 276	2 110	8.3	892	167	18.7	6 397	2 871	44.9
1981	32 587	4 577	14.0	25 278	1 814	7.2	822	102	12.4	6 488	2 661	41.0
1980	32 773	4 326	13.2	25 671	1 692	6.6	802	124	15.5	6 299	2 510	39.9
1979	32 397	3 729	11.5	25 615	1 383	5.4	747	105	14.1	6 035	2 241	37.1
1978	31 735	3 788	11.9	25 199	1 363	5.4	699	101	14.4	5 837	2 325	39.8
1977	31 637	3 815	12.1	25 294	1 462	5.8	644	95	14.7	5 709	2 258	39.6
1976	31 434	3 812	12.1	25 515	1 505	5.9	610	86	14.1	5 310	2 222	41.8
1975	31 377	3 926	12.5	25 704	1 717	6.7	554	64	11.6	5 119	2 145	41.9
1974	31 319	3 617	11.5	25 657	1 470	5.7	545	78	14.2	4 917	2 069	42.1
1973	30 977	3 376	10.9	25 963	1 377	5.3	397	64	16.1	4 597	1 926	41.9
1972	30 807	3 481	11.3	26 065	1 539	5.9	401	55	13.8	4 321	1 875	43.4
1971	30 725	3 564	11.6	26 201	1 703	6.5	447	69	15.5	4 077	1 794	44.0
1970	30 070	3 368	11.2	25 789	1 650	6.4	444	71	15.9	3 837	1 642	42.8
1969	29 827	3 162	10.6	26 063	1 591	6.1	360	64	17.7	3 384	1 509	44.6
1968	29 325	3 343	11.4	25 684	1 798	7.0	372	81	21.8	3 269	1 455	44.5

Table I-3. Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1968 to 1992 (Poverty Thresholds Based on CPI-U-X1)—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
BLACK												
With & Without Children Under 18 Years												
1992 -----	7 888	2 281	28.9	3 748	433	11.6	480	105	22.9	3 680	1 742	47.3
1991 -----	7 716	2 158	28.0	3 631	332	9.1	504	105	20.7	3 582	1 721	48.1
1990 -----	7 471	2 022	27.1	3 569	376	10.5	472	92	19.5	3 430	1 554	45.3
1989 -----	7 470	1 895	25.4	3 750	344	9.2	445	95	21.3	3 275	1 456	44.5
1988 -----	7 409	1 953	26.4	3 722	371	10.0	484	87	18.8	3 223	1 495	46.4
1987 -----	7 202	1 934	26.9	3 681	371	10.1	433	87	20.1	3 089	1 478	47.8
1986 -----	7 096	1 846	26.0	3 742	349	9.3	386	89	23.1	2 967	1 407	47.4
1985 -----	6 921	1 830	26.4	3 680	375	10.2	368	72	19.7	2 874	1 383	48.1
1984 -----	6 778	1 930	28.5	3 469	420	12.1	344	77	22.4	2 984	1 434	48.4
1983 -----	6 681	1 982	29.7	3 454	457	13.2	355	81	22.8	2 871	1 445	50.3
1982 -----	6 530	1 946	29.8	3 486	443	12.7	309	75	24.3	2 734	1 427	52.2
1981 -----	6 413	1 786	27.8	3 535	450	12.7	273	44	16.1	2 805	1 292	46.6
1980 -----	6 317	1 647	26.1	3 392	406	12.0	291	43	14.7	2 634	1 198	45.5
1979 -----	6 184	1 580	25.6	3 433	404	11.8	256	30	11.7	2 495	1 146	45.9
1978 -----	5 908	1 520	25.7	3 244	333	10.3	272	45	16.5	2 390	1 142	47.8
1977 -----	5 808	1 524	26.2	3 260	378	11.8	269	46	17.3	2 277	1 100	48.3
1976 -----	5 804	1 523	26.2	3 406	418	12.3	246	42	17.0	2 151	1 063	49.4
1975 -----	5 586	1 428	25.6	3 352	439	13.1	230	29	12.6	2 004	961	48.0
1974 -----	5 491	1 402	25.5	3 357	400	11.9	200	32	15.6	1 934	870	50.2
1973 -----	5 440	1 480	27.2	3 360	477	14.2	231	50	21.8	1 849	949	51.3
1972 -----	5 265	1 469	27.9	3 233	491	15.2	210	39	18.5	1 822	937	51.4
1971 -----	5 157	1 444	28.0	3 289	530	16.1	226	44	19.5	1 642	867	52.8
1970 -----	5 027	1 433	28.5	3 301	584	17.1	191	45	23.7	1 535	820	53.4
1969 -----	4 887	1 349	27.6	3 323	575	17.3	180	42	23.6	1 384	732	52.9
1968 -----	4 646	1 366	29.4	3 141	609	19.4	178	50	28.2	1 327	705	53.1
With Children Under 18 Years												
1992 -----	5 316	1 959	36.9	2 175	307	14.1	244	73	29.9	2 898	1 579	54.5
1991 -----	5 143	1 883	36.6	2 129	220	10.3	244	76	31.1	2 771	1 587	57.3
1990 -----	5 069	1 787	34.9	2 104	258	12.3	267	69	25.8	2 696	1 440	53.4
1989 -----	5 031	1 655	32.9	2 179	232	10.7	228	65	28.5	2 624	1 358	51.7
1988 -----	5 010	1 702	34.0	2 181	239	10.9	246	75	30.5	2 583	1 388	53.7
1987 -----	4 880	1 654	33.9	2 205	247	11.2	222	55	24.8	2 453	1 352	55.1
1986 -----	4 806	1 607	33.4	2 236	226	10.1	185	56	30.5	2 386	1 325	55.5
1985 -----	4 636	1 577	34.0	2 185	247	11.3	182	48	26.5	2 269	1 261	56.5
1984 -----	4 512	1 630	36.1	2 001	289	14.5	175	59	33.6	2 335	1 282	54.9
1983 -----	4 482	1 685	37.1	2 052	322	15.7	186	57	30.5	2 244	1 266	57.3
1982 -----	4 470	1 681	37.6	2 093	308	14.7	178	56	31.2	2 199	1 317	59.9
1981 -----	4 455	1 521	34.1	2 202	295	13.4	135	30	21.9	2 118	1 197	56.5
1980 -----	4 485	1 423	31.9	2 154	275	12.8	140	25	17.7	2 171	1 123	51.7
1979 -----	4 297	1 334	31.0	2 095	257	12.2	139	24	17.3	2 063	1 053	51.1
1978 -----	4 159	1 350	32.4	2 056	222	10.8	157	39	24.5	1 946	1 069	56.0
1977 -----	4 107	1 321	32.2	2 088	268	12.8	140	30	21.5	1 878	1 023	54.5
1976 -----	4 047	1 309	32.3	2 146	292	13.6	120	26	22.1	1 781	990	55.6
1975 -----	3 878	1 249	32.2	2 119	324	15.3	108	14	12.8	1 651	911	55.2
1974 -----	3 915	1 224	31.3	2 187	287	13.1	105	24	23.1	1 623	912	56.2
1973 -----	3 831	1 237	32.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 538	880	57.2
1972 -----	3 650	1 252	34.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 494	883	59.1
1971 -----	3 660	1 222	33.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 369	808	59.0
1970 -----	3 470	1 176	33.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1969 -----	3 386	1 080	31.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1968 -----	3 216	1 113	34.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Table I-3. Poverty Status of Families, by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1968 to 1992 (Poverty Thresholds Based on CPI-U-X1)—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
HISPANIC ORIGIN¹												
With & Without Children Under 18 Years												
1992	5 318	1 259	23.7	3 674	582	15.8	407	109	26.7	1 238	569	46.0
1991	5 177	1 225	23.7	3 532	578	16.4	383	64	16.6	1 261	583	46.3
1990	4 981	1 115	22.4	3 454	532	15.4	342	54	15.8	1 188	529	44.6
1989	4 840	1 011	20.9	3 395	458	13.5	329	41	12.5	1 116	512	45.9
1988	4 823	1 044	21.6	3 398	479	14.1	314	39	12.4	1 112	526	47.3
1987	4 576	1 059	23.1	3 196	486	15.2	298	37	12.4	1 082	536	49.5
1986	4 403	956	21.7	3 118	436	14.0	253	31	12.3	1 032	489	47.4
1985	4 206	960	22.8	2 962	426	14.4	264	40	15.2	980	494	50.4
1984	3 939	899	22.8	2 824	408	14.4	210	35	16.4	905	456	50.5
1983	3 788	898	23.7	2 752	427	15.5	177	31	17.8	860	440	51.1
1982	3 369	822	24.4	2 448	394	16.1	153	26	17.0	787	402	52.4
1981	3 305	706	21.4	2 414	310	12.8	142	22	15.7	750	374	49.9
1980	3 235	669	20.7	2 365	310	13.1	164	25	15.2	706	335	47.4
1979	3 029	555	18.3	2 282	256	11.2	138	16	11.8	610	282	46.3
1978	2 741	523	19.1	2 089	222	10.6	110	22	20.0	542	278	51.3
1977	2 764	542	19.6	2 104	251	11.9	99	10	10.2	561	281	50.1
1976	2 583	551	21.3	1 978	287	14.5	88	8	9.6	517	256	49.4
1975	2 499	583	23.3	1 898	307	16.2	81	13	15.6	522	263	50.4
1974	2 475	488	20.1	1 826	262	13.8	87	19	21.6	462	217	47.0
1973	2 365	(NA)	(NA)	1 878	(NA)	(NA)	78	(NA)	(NA)	411	(NA)	(NA)
With Children Under 18 Years												
1992	3 855	1 076	28.4	2 497	482	19.3	213	77	36.2	945	517	54.7
1991	3 821	1 102	30.4	2 445	498	20.4	204	56	27.5	972	548	56.4
1990	3 497	980	28.0	2 405	443	18.4	171	39	22.8	921	498	54.1
1989	3 314	885	26.7	2 309	380	16.4	157	30	19.1	848	475	56.0
1988	3 325	916	27.5	2 339	392	16.7	125	31	24.8	861	493	57.3
1987	3 201	942	29.4	2 197	406	18.5	139	31	22.3	865	505	58.3
1986	3 080	852	27.7	2 134	372	17.4	124	24	19.0	822	457	55.6
1985	2 973	885	29.1	2 068	366	17.7	134	27	20.5	771	472	61.2
1984	2 789	796	28.5	1 977	349	17.7	100	24	24.1	711	422	59.4
1983	2 697	805	29.9	1 941	372	19.2	95	25	26.8	660	408	61.8
1982	2 458	727	29.6	1 769	340	19.2	75	16	21.5	613	372	60.6
1981	2 428	825	25.7	1 741	260	14.9	64	11	17.8	622	353	56.7
1980	2 409	586	24.3	1 729	257	14.8	84	15	18.1	596	314	52.7
1979	2 209	492	22.3	1 647	209	12.7	60	12	19.2	502	271	54.0
1978	2 002	453	22.6	1 503	177	11.8	54	15	26.7	445	261	58.7
1977	2 057	479	23.3	1 542	206	13.3	41	7	15.9	473	267	56.4
1976	1 899	478	25.2	1 434	232	16.2	31	6	18.6	434	241	55.4
1975	1 891	513	27.1	1 416	252	17.8	36	12	33.0	437	249	57.0
1974	1 834	440	24.0	1 418	216	15.2	37	16	43.3	379	208	55.0
1973	1 726	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

¹Figures based on new processing procedures. The 1987 and 1988 figures are also revised to reflect corrections to files after publication of the 1988 advance report, Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988, P-60, No. 166.

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: Prior to 1979 unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979 unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Table I-4. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Definition of Income: 1979 to 1992 (Poverty Thresholds Based on CPI-U-X1)

(Persons as of March of the following year. For meanings of symbols, see text)

Year	Total (thous.)	Before taxes				After taxes		
		Money income—			Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	Definition 5 less Federal income taxes	Definition 6 plus Earned Income Tax Credit
		Excluding capital gains (current measure)	Definition 1 less government transfers	Definition 2 plus capital gains				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1992	253 969	13.1	21.2	21.2	20.7	21.5	21.7	21.0
1991	251 179	12.7	20.4	20.4	20.0	20.9	21.0	20.4
1990	248 644	12.1	19.3	19.3	18.8	19.6	19.7	19.3
1989	245 992	11.4	18.6	18.7	18.3	19.1	19.3	18.7
1988	243 530	11.7	19.1	19.0	18.6	19.4	19.5	19.0
1987	240 962	12.0	19.2	19.1	18.7	19.3	19.5	19.1
1986	238 554	12.2	19.6	19.2	18.7	19.4	19.6	19.4
1985	236 594	12.5	20.0	19.6	19.1	19.9	20.2	20.0
1984	233 816	12.8	20.3	20.0	19.5	20.3	20.6	20.4
1983	231 700	13.7	21.5	21.1	20.6	21.3	21.6	21.4
1982	229 412	13.2	21.4	21.2	20.6	21.3	21.6	21.4
1981	227 157	12.2	20.4	20.3	19.8	20.5	20.8	20.5
1980	225 027	11.5	19.6	19.4	19.0	19.6	19.8	19.5
1979	222 903	10.6	18.6	18.4	17.8	18.5	18.6	18.2
After taxes—continued								
Year	Definition 7 less state income taxes	Definition 8 plus nonmeans- tested government cash transfers	Definition 9 plus Medicare	Definition 10 plus regular-price school lunches	Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	Definition 12 plus Medicaid	Definition 13 plus other means-tested government noncash transfers	Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1992	21.1	14.2	13.8	13.8	12.6	11.8	10.3	9.2
1991	20.5	13.8	13.5	13.5	12.3	11.6	9.9	8.9
1990	19.4	13.2	12.9	12.9	11.8	11.1	9.5	8.5
1989	18.8	12.6	12.2	12.2	11.1	10.4	8.9	7.7
1988	19.1	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.4	10.9	9.5	8.2
1987	19.3	13.0	12.6	12.6	11.7	11.0	9.5	8.3
1986	19.6	13.3	12.9	12.9	11.9	11.4	9.8	8.6
1985	20.1	13.7	13.4	13.4	12.3	11.7	10.1	8.6
1984	20.5	14.0	13.7	13.7	12.7	12.0	10.4	8.6
1983	21.5	14.6	14.3	14.3	13.4	12.6	11.0	9.0
1982	21.5	14.2	13.9	13.9	12.9	12.2	10.6	8.5
1981	20.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	11.9	11.2	9.8	7.3
1980	19.6	12.6	12.3	12.3	11.0	10.3	8.6	7.0
1979	18.2	11.6	11.4	11.3	10.1	9.4	7.9	6.7

Appendix J. Income Definitions 16, 17, and 18

This appendix contains brief descriptions of three additional definitions of income that have been added to this report. These additions are based on user requests for income definition combinations that go beyond the 15 definitions shown in the body of this report. The additional definitions (definitions 16, 17, and 18) are only available for income years 1991 and 1992 (see tables J-1 and J-2). These additional definitions are:

16. Nonmedical income. Definition 14 less medical programs. This is cash income plus all noncash income except imputed income from own home, minus the fungible values of Medicaid and Medicare.

17. Money income after taxes (except EITC). This is definition 1 (official cash income) minus Federal

and State income taxes, minus payroll taxes, minus the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), plus capital gains, and minus capital losses.

18. Money income after taxes. This is definition 17 plus the EITC.

Comparison of definition 14 and definition 16 shows the overall effect of medical programs. Analysts have found this comparison useful, particularly if they question the Census Bureau's method for valuing medical care (admittedly a difficult problem).

Comparison of definition 18 versus definition 17 shows the incremental effect of the EITC when income is computed on a money income basis. Comparison of definitions 7 and 6 shows the same effect using private sector income as the basic.

Table J-1. Income Distribution Measures After Taxes, by Definition of Income: 1991 and 1992

[Numbers in thousands. Households as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Definition of income	1992			1991		
	Definition 14, less medical programs (Def 16)	Definition 1		Definition 14, less medical programs (Def 16)	Definition 1	
		Less taxes without EITC (Def 17)	Less taxes with EITC (Def 18)		Less taxes without EITC (Def 17)	Less taxes with EITC (Def 18)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS						
Total.....	96,391	96,391	96,391	95,676	95,676	95,676
Reciprocity Status						
With income as defined.....	96,176	96,053	96,053	95,404	95,253	95,253
With addition or deduction.....	26,953	(NA)	10,303	26,334	(NA)	9,737
Mean addition or deduction.....dollars..	3,976	(NA)	830	3,625	(NA)	731
Standard error.....dollars..	21	(NA)	6	19	(NA)	6
Mean total income.....dollars..	16,231	(NA)	(NA)	15,861	(NA)	(NA)
Standard error.....dollars..	267	(NA)	(NA)	266	(NA)	(NA)
Income Levels (Percent)						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$5,000.....	3.2	4.9	4.7	3.3	5.0	4.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	10.2	11.0	10.6	10.3	11.1	10.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.2
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.7
\$25,000 to \$29,999.....	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6
\$30,000 to \$34,999.....	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4
\$35,000 to \$39,999.....	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.0
\$40,000 to \$44,999.....	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8
\$45,000 to \$49,999.....	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	7.6	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.4	6.4
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.8
\$100,000 and over.....	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Summary Measures						
Median.....dollars..	27,955	26,341	26,397	27,070	25,671	25,721
Standard error.....dollars..	132	120	119	115	115	114
Mean.....dollars..	34,176	32,141	32,330	33,015	31,210	31,284
Standard error.....dollars..	133	129	129	128	125	125
Gini ratio.....	.398	.405	.403	.393	.401	.399
Standard error.....	.0036	.0036	.0036	.0036	.0036	.0036


Table J-2. Percent of Persons in Poverty After Taxes by Selected Characteristics and Definition of Income: 1991 and 1992

[Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year]

Characteristic	1992				1991			
	Total	Definition 14, less medical programs (Def 16)	Definition 1, less taxes without EITC (Def 17)	Definition 1, less taxes with EITC (Def 18)	Total	Definition 14, less medical programs (Def 16)	Definition 1, less taxes without EITC (Def 17)	Definition 1, less taxes with EITC (Def 18)
Total	253,969	12.6	15.8	14.9	251,192	12.2	15.4	14.7
Under 18 years	66,834	18.2	23.8	22.1	65,918	18.1	23.5	22.2
18 to 24 years	24,309	16.6	19.9	18.7	24,436	15.5	18.5	17.6
25 to 44 years	82,206	10.0	12.9	12.0	82,073	9.7	12.4	11.7
45 to 64 years	48,750	8.2	9.7	9.4	48,175	8.0	9.6	9.4
65 years and over	30,870	11.0	13.0	13.0	30,590	9.9	12.5	12.4
In families	215,515	10.9	14.2	13.2	212,723	10.6	13.9	13.0
Married coupled families with related children	107,107	7.8	11.1	10.0	105,918	7.7	10.8	9.8
Female householder with related children	26,283	39.4	50.8	47.9	25,760	40.8	52.4	50.0
Unrelated individuals	36,734	20.5	23.1	23.1	36,845	19.8	22.6	22.6
Inside metropolitan area	197,258	12.0	15.1	14.2	195,931	11.6	14.8	14.1
Outside metropolitan area	56,711	14.7	18.4	17.2	55,261	14.1	17.6	16.7
White	211,820	10.1	12.8	12.0	210,133	9.9	12.4	11.8
Black	31,916	28.3	35.3	33.8	31,313	26.7	34.6	33.2
Asian	7,282	11.5	14.0	13.1	7,192	11.6	15.0	14.1
Hispanic	22,720	24.7	31.8	29.9	22,070	24.6	31.4	29.8

[illegible]

FACSIMILE II. CPS-1 BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE

CHECK ITEM Only CPS-1 for household <input type="checkbox"/> First CPS-1 of continuation h'hold <input type="checkbox"/> Second CPS-1 of continuation h'hold <input type="checkbox"/> Third, fourth, and fifth CPS-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	FORM CPS-1  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY Form Approved - O.M.B. No. 1220-0100 - Expires 12/31/83 FOSIC 28.1:1	CONTROL NUMBER PSU SEGMENT SERIAL
LINE NO. OF HHOLD RESP. NON HHOLD RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(Specify and Send Inter comm- for interviewed household)</i> <hr/> INTERVIEW Do ITEMS 23A-E in this CPS-1 contain ANY ENTRY OTHER THAN NEVER WORKED { Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NONINTERVIEW TYPE A <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE B <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE C <input type="checkbox"/> (SEND INTER COMM FOR TYPE A AND C)		

CURRENT

TELEPHONE HOLD <i>(Mark this box for office "telephone hold" cases only)</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 30px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>
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POPULATION

CHECK ITEM CPS-065 being held for follow-up <input type="checkbox"/>
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SURVEY

MARCH 1993

FILL TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS 18A-J IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS

FIRST CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NO.	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX	18J. ORIGIN
0 0	Natural/Adopted Child..... 06	0 0	0 0	Male 1	0 0
1 1	Step Child 08	0 0	0 0	Female 2	1 1
2 2	Grandchild 07	1 1	1 1	18I. RACE	2 2
3 3	Brother/Sister 09	2 2	2 2	White 1	3 3
4 4	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	3 3	3 3	Black 2	4 4
5 5	Foster Child 11	4 4	4 4	Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	5 5
6 6	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'ld 12	5 5	5 5	Asian or Pacific Isl. 4	6 6
7 7	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'ld. 14	6 6	6 6	Other 5	7 7
8 8		7 7	7 7		8 8
9 9		8 8	8 8		9 9
		9 9	9 9		
33. CHECK ITEM		34. What is ...'s specific Asian or Pacific Islander group?			
Entry in C. C. item 24 is		Chinese 0			
Code 4, Asian or Pacific Islander (Ask item 34)		Laotian, Cambodian, Hmong 0			
All others (Skip to item 32A on page 3)		Filipino 0			
		Other Asian (for example, Thai, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Burmese) 0			
		Japanese 0			
		Hawaiian 0			
		Asian Indian 0			
		Korean 0			
		Other Pacific Islander (for example, Samoan, Guamanian, Tongan) 0			
		Vietnamese 0			
		If last person, skip to item 32A on page 3.			

SECOND CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NO.	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX	18J. ORIGIN
0 0	Natural/Adopted Child..... 06	0 0	0 0	Male 1	0 0
1 1	Step Child 08	0 0	0 0	Female 2	1 1
2 2	Grandchild 07	1 1	1 1	18I. RACE	2 2
3 3	Brother/Sister 09	2 2	2 2	White 1	3 3
4 4	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	3 3	3 3	Black 2	4 4
5 5	Foster Child 11	4 4	4 4	Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	5 5
6 6	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'ld 12	5 5	5 5	Asian or Pacific Isl. 4	6 6
7 7	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'ld. 14	6 6	6 6	Other 5	7 7
8 8		7 7	7 7		8 8
9 9		8 8	8 8		9 9
		9 9	9 9		
33. CHECK ITEM		34. What is ...'s specific Asian or Pacific Islander group?			
Entry in C. C. item 24 is		Chinese 0			
Code 4, Asian or Pacific Islander (Ask item 34)		Laotian, Cambodian, Hmong 0			
All others (Skip to item 32A on page 3)		Filipino 0			
		Other Asian (for example, Thai, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Burmese) 0			
		Japanese 0			
		Hawaiian 0			
		Asian Indian 0			
		Korean 0			
		Other Pacific Islander (for example, Samoan, Guamanian, Tongan) 0			
		Vietnamese 0			
		If last person, skip to item 32A on page 3.			

THIRD CHILD					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NO.	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX	18J. ORIGIN
0 0	Natural/Adopted Child..... 06	0 0	0 0	Male 1	0 0
1 1	Step Child 08	0 0	0 0	Female 2	1 1
2 2	Grandchild 07	1 1	1 1	18I. RACE	2 2
3 3	Brother/Sister 09	2 2	2 2	White 1	3 3
4 4	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	3 3	3 3	Black 2	4 4
5 5	Foster Child 11	4 4	4 4	Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	5 5
6 6	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'ld 12	5 5	5 5	Asian or Pacific Isl. 4	6 6
7 7	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'ld. 14	6 6	6 6	Other 5	7 7
8 8		7 7	7 7		8 8
9 9		8 8	8 8		9 9
		9 9	9 9		
33. CHECK ITEM		34. What is ...'s specific Asian or Pacific Islander group?			
Entry in C. C. item 24 is		Chinese 0			
Code 4, Asian or Pacific Islander (Ask item 34)		Laotian, Cambodian, Hmong 0			
All others (Skip to item 32A on page 3)		Filipino 0			
		Other Asian (for example, Thai, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Burmese) 0			
		Japanese 0			
		Hawaiian 0			
		Asian Indian 0			
		Korean 0			
		Other Pacific Islander (for example, Samoan, Guamanian, Tongan) 0			
		Vietnamese 0			
		If last person, skip to item 32A on page 3.			

FIRST ARMED FORCES MEMBER					
Fill only in interviewed households for persons with "AF" in C.C. item 22.					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS	
0 0	Ref. Person WITH rel. in H'ld. 01	0 0	0 0	Married - spouse present 1 (If 18F)	
1 1	Ref. Person with NO rel. in H'ld. 02	0 0	0 0		
2 2	Husband 03	0 0	0 0	Married - spouse absent (Exclude separated) 2	
3 3	Wife 04	1 1	1 1	Widowed 3 (Skip to 18G1)	
4 4	Natural/Adopted Child 05	2 2	2 2	Divorced 4	
5 5	Step Child 06	3 3	3 3	Separated 5	
6 6	Grandchild 07	4 4	4 4	Never married 6	
7 7	Parent 08	5 5	5 5		
8 8	Brother/Sister 09	6 6	6 6		
9 9	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	7 7	7 7		
	Foster Child 11	8 8	8 8		
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'ld. 12	9 9	9 9		
	Partner/Roommate 13				
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H'ld. 14				
18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NO.	18G1. SEX	18H. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	18I. RACE	18J. ORIGIN	
0 0	Male 1	0	White 1	0 0	
1 1	Female 2	1	Black 2	1 1	
2 2		2	Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	2 2	
3 3		3	Asian or Pacific Islander	3 3	
4 4		4	Other 3	4 4	
5 5		5		5 5	
6 6		6		6 6	
7 7		7		7 7	
8 8		8		8 8	
9 9		9		9 9	

SECOND ARMED FORCES MEMBER					
If more than 2 AF persons in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.					
18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS	
0 0	Ref. Person WITH rel. in H'ld. 01	0 0	0 0	Married - spouse present 1 (If 18F)	
1 1	Ref. Person with NO rel. in H'ld. 02	0 0	0 0		
2 2	Husband 03	1 1	1 1	Married - spouse absent (Exclude separated) 2	
3 3	Wife 04	2 2	2 2	Widowed 3 (Skip to 18G1)	
4 4	Natural/Adopted Child 05	3 3	3 3	Divorced 4	
5 5	Step Child 06	4 4	4 4	Separated 5	
6 6	Grandchild 07	5 5	5 5	Never married 6	
7 7	Parent 08	6 6	6 6		
8 8	Brother/Sister 09	7 7	7 7		
9 9	Other Rel. of ref. person 10	8 8	8 8		
	Foster Child 11	9 9	9 9		
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'ld. 12				
	Partner/Roommate 13				
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H'ld. 14				
18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NO.	18G1. SEX	18H. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	18I. RACE	18J. ORIGIN	
0 0	Male 1	0	White 1	0 0	
1 1	Female 2	1	Black 2	1 1	
2 2		2	Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	2 2	
3 3		3	Asian or Pacific Islander	3 3	
4 4		4	Other 3	4 4	
5 5		5		5 5	
6 6		6		6 6	
7 7		7		7 7	
8 8		8		8 8	
9 9		9		9 9	

MARCH 1983			U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census				1. CHECK ITEM		2.		3. CONTROL NUMBER										
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY					Only CPS-1 for household <input type="checkbox"/> } (If all applicable items on this page) First CPS-1 of continuation H'thold <input type="checkbox"/> Second CPS-1 of continuation H'thold <input type="checkbox"/> } (Transcribe item 1-13 from first CPS-1) Third, fourth, etc. CPS-1 <input type="checkbox"/>																
FORM CPS-1					MONTH ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○		YEAR ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○														
10. FIELD REPRESENTATIVE CODE A B C D E F G H J K L M ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9					4. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS HOUSING UNIT House, apartment, flat 1 ○ HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. 2 ○ HU, permanent, in transient hotel, motel, etc. 3 ○ HU in rooming house 4 ○ Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added 5 ○ Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added 6 ○ HU not specified above (Describe below) 7 ○					OTHER UNIT Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house 8 ○ Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 9 ○ Tent site or trailer site 10 ○ Student quarters in college dormitory 11 ○ Other not HU (Describe below) 12 ○		5a. 5b.		6. PSU NO. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9		7. SEGMENT NO. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9		8. SERIAL NO. 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9		9. HOUSEHOLD NO. 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 (Go to 10)	
11. DAY COMPLETED S M T W T H F S ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ After interview week					12. LINE NO. OF HH/HOLD RESP. 1 2 3 4 5 6 * Non. H'thold resp. (Specify) ○ (Send Inter Conv'n Interviewed Households Only)																
13. TYPE INTERVIEW Noninterview ○ Personal ○ Tel. - regular ○ Tel. - callback ○ ICR filled ○					14. Alert reason and race REASON No one home ○ Temporarily absent ○ Refused ○ Other - Occ. (Describe below) ○ RACE White 1 Black 2 All other 3					NONINTERVIEW TYPE A 15. Alert reason and race Vacant - regular ○ Vacant - storage of H'thold furniture ○ Temp. occ. by persons with URE ○ Unit or to be demolished ○ Under construction, not ready ○ Converted to temp. business or storage ○ Occ. by Armed Force members or persons under 15 ○ Unoccupied tent site or trailer site ○ Permit granted, construction not started ○ Other (Specify below) ○ TYPE B Demolished ○ House or trailer moved ○ Outside segment ○ Converted to permanent business or storage ○ Merged ○ Condemned ○ Built after April 1, 1980 ○ Unused line of listing sheet ○ Other (Describe below) ○ TYPE C (Send Inter Conv'n)					16. This unit is intended for occupancy: Year round ○ (Fill HVS if HU in Item 4) By migratory workers ○ (Fill Item 17 below if HU in Item 4) Seasonally ○ 17. This unit is intended for occupancy: Summers only ○ (Transcribe as instructed on back of Control Card) Winters only ○ Other (Describe below) ○						
13A. CHECK ITEM Telephone Hold (Fill circle for office "telephone hold" cases only) ○					TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS Fill for interviewed households only; fill continuation CPS-1's required, only fill on first CPS-1 each month.) 27A. TENURE (Transcribe from C.C. Item 10) Owned or being bought 1 Rented 2 No cash rent 3 27B. HOUSEHOLD STATUS CHANGE Is this a replacement household this month? Yes ○ No ○ 28. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME (Transcribe from C.C. Item 28) 01 ○ 06 ○ 11 ○ 02 ○ 07 ○ 12 ○ 03 ○ 08 ○ 13 ○ 04 ○ 09 ○ 14 ○ 05 ○ 10 ○ 29 ○					USE OF TELEPHONE 28A. Telephone in Household (Transcribe from C.C. Item 27a) Yes 1 (Skip to Item 29C) No 2 (Fill 29B) 28B. Telephone Available (Transcribe from C.C. Item 27b) Yes 1 (Fill 29C) No 2 (Skip to Item 30) 28C. Telephone Interview Acceptable (Transcribe from C.C. Item 27c) Yes 1 (Fill 30) No 2 (Fill 30)					(Fill for noninterviewed and interviewed households) 30. NUMBER OF CONTACTS - ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED (Transcribe from C.C. Item 31) Personal 1 2 3 4 5 6 + (C.C. Item 31e) Telephone 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 + (C.C. Items 31d & e) 31. TIME OF INTERVIEW (Mark the time period in which the majority of the labor force interview was obtained or noninterview classification was determined.) Midnight to 6 a.m. ○ 3 to 6 p.m. ○ 6 to 9 a.m. ○ 6 to 9 p.m. ○ 9 a.m. to noon ○ 9 p.m. to midnight ○ Noon to 3 p.m. ○ Midnight ○						
					HOUSEHOLD ITEMS Fill after basic labor force interview and proceed to CPS-605 32A. CHECK ITEM (From Control Card Item 25) Is Hispanic origin codes 10 through 17 entered on the Control Card for any person 15+ in this household? Yes ○ (Ask 32B) No ○ (Go to CPS-605) 32B. Did (Read name of Reference Person) live at this address during the week of November 18, 1982? Yes ○ (Fill 32C) No ○ (Go to CPS-605) 32C. CHECK ITEM (From Control Card Item 25) Is reference person's origin code 10 through 17? Yes ○ (Go to CPS-605) No ○ (Ask 32D) 32D. Did any of the following household members live here during the week of November 18, 1982? (Read all household member names with codes 10-17 in cc item 25.) Yes ○ No ○ (Go to CPS-605)					CODER NUMBER A B C D E F G H J K L M ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9											
					REMINDER Fill items 18A-18J on pages 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11.																

18. LINE NUMBER

19. What was ... doing most of LAST WEEK -
 Working Keeping house Going to school or something else? ☒ **1**
 Working (Skip to 20A) WK ☐
 With a job but not at work J ☐
 Looking for work LK ☐
 Keeping house H ☐
 Going to school S ☐
 Unable to work (Skip to 24) U ☐
 Retired R ☐
 Other (Specify) OT ☐

20. Did ... do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?
 (Note: If farm or business operator in h.h., ask about unpaid work.)
 Yes ☐ No ☐ (Go to 21)
20A. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
20B. CHECK ITEM
 49+ (Skip to item 23) 6 6
 1-34 (Go to 20C) 7 7
 35-48 (Go to 20C) 8 8
20C. Did ... lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or sick work?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ How many hours did ... take off?
 (Correct 20A if lost time not already deducted; if 20A reduced below 36, correct 20B and fill 20C)
20D. Did ... work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ How many extra hours did ... work?
 (Correct 20A and 20B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 23)
 No ☐ (Skip to 23)
20E. Did ... work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ How many extra hours did ... work?
 (Correct 20A and 20B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 23)
 No ☐ (Skip to 23)
21. If J in 19, skip to 21A.) Did ... have a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ (Go to 22)
21A. Why was ... absent from work LAST WEEK?
 Own illness ☐
 On vacation ☐
 Bad weather ☐
 Labor dispute ☐
 New job to begin within 30 days ☐ (Skip to 22B and 22C)
 Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) ☐
 Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no def. recall date) ☐ (Skip to 22C)
 Other (Specify) ☐
21B. Is ... receiving wages or salary from his/her employer for any of the time off LAST WEEK?
 Yes ☐ No ☐
21C. Does ... usually work 36 hours or more a week at this job?
 Yes ☐ No ☐
 (Skip to 23 and enter job held last week)
22. If LK in 19, skip to 22A.) Has ... been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? (Mark all methods used; do not need list.)
 Yes ☐ No ☐ (Go to 24)
22A. What has ... been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (Mark all methods used; do not need list.)
 Checked pub. emp. agency ☐
 With - pri. emp. agency ☐
 employer directly ☐
 friends or relatives ☐
 Placed or answered ads ☐
 Nothing (Skip to 24) ☐
 Other (Specify in notes, e.g., JTPA, union or prof. register, etc.) ☐
22B. At the time ... started looking for work, was it because he/she lost or quit a job or was there some other reason?
 Lost job ☐
 Quit job ☐
 Left school ☐
 Wanted temporary work ☐
 Change in home or family responsibilities ☐
 Left military service ☐
 Other (Specify in notes) ☐
22C. 1) How many weeks has ... been looking for work?
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2) How many weeks ago did ... start looking for work?
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3) How many weeks ago was ... laid off?
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
22D. Has ... been looking for full-time or part-time work?
 Full ☐ Part ☐
22E. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ Why not?
 Already has a job ☐
 Temporary illness ☐
 Going to school ☐
 Other (Specify in notes) ☐
22F. When did ... last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?
 Within last 12 months (Specify) ☐
 1 to 5 years ago ☐
 More than 5 years ago ☐
 Never worked full-time 2 wks. or more ☐
 Never worked at all ☐
 (Skip to 23. If layoff entered in 21A, enter job, either full- or part-time, from which laid off. Else enter last full-time job lasting 2 weeks or more, or "never worked.")
23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS
23A. For whom did ... work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer.)
23B. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept.)
23C. What kind of work was ... doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)
23D. What were ...'s most important activities or duties at this job? (For example: types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.)
23E. Was this person
 An employee of a PRIVATE Co., bus. or individual for wages, salary or comm. ☐ P
 A FEDERAL government employee ☐ F
 A STATE government employee ☐ S
 A LOCAL government employee ☐ L
 Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice, or farm ☐
 Is the business incorporated? Yes ☐ No ☐ SE
 Working WITHOUT PAY in farm bus. or farm ☐ WP
 NEVER WORKED ☐ NEV
23F. CHECK ITEM:
 Entry for MA in item 20A ☐ (Go to 25 at top of page)
 Entry for MA in item 21B ☐
 All other cases ☐ (Skip to 26)
24. CHECK ITEM:
 (Position number)
 First digit of SEGMENT number is:
 0 2 3 4 6 7 or 8 (Skip to 26)
 1 or 5 (Go to 24A)
24A. When did ... last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time?
 Within past 12 months ☐
 1 up to 2 years ago ☐
 2 up to 3 years ago ☐
 3 up to 4 years ago ☐
 4 up to 5 years ago ☐
 5 or more years ago ☐
 Never worked ☐ (Skip to 24C)
24B. Why did ... leave that job?
 Personal, family (incl. pregnancy) or school ☐
 Health ☐
 Retirement or old age ☐
 Seasonal job completed ☐
 Slack work or business conditions ☐
 Temporary nonseasonal job completed ☐
 Unsatisfactory work arrangements (Hours, pay, etc.) ☐
 Other ☐
24C. Does ... want a regular job now, either full- or part-time?
 Yes ☐ (Go to 24D)
 Maybe - it depends (Specify in notes) ☐
 No ☐ (Skip to 24E)
 Don't know ☐
24D. What are the reasons ... is not looking for work? (Mark each reason mentioned.)
 Believes no work available in line of work or area ☐
 Couldn't find any work ☐
 Lacks nec. schooling, training, skills or experience ☐
 Employers think too young or too old ☐
 Other pers. handicap in finding job ☐
 Can't arrange child care ☐
 Family responsibilities ☐
 In school or other training ☐
 Ill health, physical disability ☐
 Other (Specify in notes) ☐
 Don't know ☐
24E. Does ... intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?
 Yes ☐
 It depends (Specify in notes) ☐
 No ☐
 Don't know ☐
 (If entry in 24B, describe job in 23; otherwise, skip to 26)
25. CHECK ITEM:
 (Position number)
 First digit of SEGMENT number is:
 0 2 3 4 6 7 or 8 (Skip to 26)
 1 or 5 (Go to 25A)
25A. How many hours per week does ... USUALLY work at this job?
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
25B. Is ... paid by the hour on this job?
 Yes ☐ (Go to 25C)
 No ☐ (Skip to 25D)
25C. How much does ... earn per hour?
 Dollars Cents
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
25D. How much does ... USUALLY earn per week at this job BEFORE deduction? Include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received.
 \$ REF
25E. On this job, is ... a member of a labor union or of an employee association similar to a union?
 Yes ☐ (Skip to 26)
 No ☐ (Skip to 26)
25F. On this job, is ... covered by a union or employee association contract?
 Yes ☐ (Go to 26)
 No ☐ (Go to 26)

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PAR'S LINE NO.	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS	18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NUMBER	18G1. SEX Male 1 Female 2	18G2. VETERAN STATUS Veteran 1 Vietnam Era 1 Korean War 2 World War II 3 World War I 4 Other Service 5 Nonveteran 6	18H. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	18I. RACE White 1 Black 2 Amer. Indian, Alut. Eskimo 3 Asian or Pacific Isl. 4 Other 5	18J. ORIGIN
0 0	Ref. Person WITH rel. in H/Hld. 01 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>		Married - spouse present 1 <input type="radio"/>	0 0					
1 1	Ref. Person with NO rel. in H/Hld. 02 <input type="radio"/>	03 <input type="radio"/>		Married - spouse absent 2 <input type="radio"/>	1 1					
2 2	Husband 03 <input type="radio"/>	04 <input type="radio"/>		Widowed 3 <input type="radio"/>	2 2					
3 3	Wife 04 <input type="radio"/>	05 <input type="radio"/>		Divorced 4 <input type="radio"/>	3 3					
4 4	Natural/Adopted Child 05 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>		Separated 5 <input type="radio"/>	4 4					
5 5	Step Child 06 <input type="radio"/>	07 <input type="radio"/>		Never married 6 <input type="radio"/>	5 5					
6 6	Grandchild 07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>			6 6					
7 7	Parent 08 <input type="radio"/>	09 <input type="radio"/>			7 7					
8 8	Brother/Sister 09 <input type="radio"/>	10 <input type="radio"/>			8 8					
9 9	Other Rel. of Ref. person 10 <input type="radio"/>	11 <input type="radio"/>			9 9					
	Foster Child 11 <input type="radio"/>	12 <input type="radio"/>								
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H/Hld. 12 <input type="radio"/>	13 <input type="radio"/>								
	Partner/Roommate 13 <input type="radio"/>	14 <input type="radio"/>								
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H/Hld. 14 <input type="radio"/>									

28. CHECK ITEM: (Transcribe from Control Card item 18) This person is 16-24 years of age <input type="radio"/> (Ask 28A) All others <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 28C)	33. CHECK ITEM: Entry in C. C. item 24 is Code 4, Asian or Pacific Islander <input type="radio"/> (Ask item 34) All others <input type="radio"/> Go to next person or item 33 on page 2	18K. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (Transcribe from cc item 28a) None <input type="radio"/>
28A. If "School" in 19, verify LAST WEEK, was ... attending or enrolled in a high school, college, or university? (Mark "Yes" if currently on holiday or seasonal vacation. Mark "No" for summer vacation.) Yes <input type="radio"/> (Verify) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 28C) High school <input type="radio"/> (Ask 28B) College or Univ. <input type="radio"/>	34. What is ...'s specific Asian or Pacific Islander group? Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Laotian, Cambodian, Hmong <input type="radio"/> Other Asian (for example, Thai, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Burmese) <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Other Pacific Islander (for example, Samoan, Guamanian, Tongan) <input type="radio"/> Go to next person or item 33 on page 2	

28B. Is ... enrolled in school as a full-time or part-time student? Full-time <input type="radio"/> (Ask 28C) Part-time <input type="radio"/>	28C. CHECK ITEM: Who responded to the labor force items for this person? <input type="radio"/> Self <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Self/Other <input type="radio"/>
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REMINDER:
ASK THE LABOR FORCE ITEMS FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BEFORE ASKING THE SUPPLEMENT. IF LAST PERSON, GO TO ITEM 33 FOR EACH PERSON.

1. CHECK ITEM		FORM CPS-665		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS		2.		3. CONTROL NUMBER			
Only CPS-665 for household <input type="checkbox"/> (Fill all applicable items on this page) First CPS-665 of continuation h'ld. <input type="checkbox"/> (Transcribe item 3, 6-8, 13) from first CPS-665 Second CPS-665 of continuation h'ld. <input type="checkbox"/> Third, fourth, etc CPS-665 <input type="checkbox"/>		CPS-665 INCOME SUPPLEMENT Form Approved - O.M.B. No. 0507-0354 - Expires 9-30-93 MARCH 1983						6. PSU NO. 7. SEGMENT NO. 8. SERIAL NO. 9. HOUSEHOLD NO.			
10. FIELD REPRESENTATIVE CODE A B C D E F G H J K L M 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9											
13. TYPE INTERVIEW (CPS-665) <input type="checkbox"/> Personal <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone (Fill 13A below) <input type="checkbox"/> Type A Noninterview (Transcribe items 1, 3, 6-10, 77 on this page; also, ask item 78 on this page)		INTRODUCTION (Optional) We have just completed the questions about employment and unemployment. Each March, the Census Bureau also collects information about the economic situation of Americans and their families for the previous year. I am going to ask these questions now. We don't expect all answers to be perfect, but please think about each question and answer it the best you can. (Begin with item 29A on page 3.)									
13A. ANY ENTRY IN ITEMS 46A-E, OTHER THAN "DID NOT WORK" IN THIS CPS-665: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>											
77. CHECK ITEM TENURE (From Control Card item 10) Owned or being bought 1 Rented 2 No cash rent 3		83. During 1982, how many of the children, 5-18 years old in this household, usually ate a complete hot lunch offered at school? <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Some, but not all - Mark number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> None		89. Are you paying lower rent because the Federal, State, or local government is paying part of the cost? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		94. The government has an energy assistance program which helps pay heating costs. This assistance can be received directly by the household or it can be paid directly to the electric company, gas company or fuel dealer. Since October 1, 1982, has this household received assistance of this type from the federal, state, or local government? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 95) No <input type="checkbox"/> (End questions)					
78. How many housing units are in this structure? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 <input type="checkbox"/>		84. CHECK ITEM Entry in Control Card item 29 is: Under \$50,000, NA or Ref. <input type="checkbox"/> (Fill 85) \$50,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> End questions		90. Did anyone in this household get food stamps at any time during 1982? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 91) No <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 94)		95. Altogether, how much energy assistance has been received since October 1, 1982? \$ <input type="text"/> (Nearest dollar)					
79. CHECK ITEM Some household members under age 15 <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 80) No household members under age 15 <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 82)		85. CHECK ITEM All or some marked in 83 <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 86) None marked in 83 or 83 blank <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 87)		91. How many of the people now living here were covered by food stamps during 1982? All <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>							
80. During 1982, how many of the children under age 15 in this household were covered by Medicare or Medicaid? <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Some, but not all - Mark number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> None		86. During 1982, how many of the children in this household received free or reduced price lunches because they qualified for the Federal School Lunch Program? <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Some, but not all - Mark number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> None		92. In how many months of 1982 were food stamps received? <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>							
81. During 1982, how many of the children under age 15 in this household were covered by a health insurance plan (Excluding Medicaid and Medicare)? <input type="checkbox"/> All (Ask 81A) <input type="checkbox"/> Some, but not all - Mark number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> None (Skip to 82)		87. CHECK ITEM Owned marked in 77 <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 90) Rented or no cash rent marked in 77 <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 88)		93. What was the value of all the food stamps received during 1982? (Add monthly amounts to obtain annual figure) \$ <input type="text"/> (Nearest dollar)							
81A. How many of these children were covered by the health insurance plan of someone not residing in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Some, but not all - Mark number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> None		88. Is this house in a public housing project, that is, is it owned by a local housing authority or other public agency? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 90) No <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 89)									
82. CHECK ITEM Some household members 5-18 years old <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 83) No household members 5-18 years old <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 84)											

**FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION - TRANSCRIBE THIS INFORMATION FROM THE CPS-1
AND CONTROL CARD BEFORE SENDING THEM TO THE RO.**

ALL CPS-1s AND CONTROL CARDS MUST BE SENT TO THE R.O. BY SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

ALL 696s MUST BE MAILED TO R.O. BY SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

- (1) Complete items 3, 6-9, 77, 79, 82 and 84 on page 1.
- (2) Complete items 18A, 18B, 18D, and 18G1 for each 16+ person. (p. 3, 4, 5, 6).
- (3) Record below the industry and occupation description from CPS-1 items 23A-23E as applicable. You will need to refer to it when filling item 45 in your followup interview.
- (4) Complete items 55D and 56, (p. 7 and 8, respectively).
- (5) Note below Names and Line No.'s of persons (and item numbers, if necessary) needing followup. Also, as necessary note address, telephone, and "best time to call" information from control card.

NOTES:

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9
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7
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CIVILIAN 13+ AND CURRENT ARMED FORCES MEMBER, BEGIN WITH ITEM 29A				IND.	OCC.	ITEM 65
18A. LINE NUMBER	18B. RELATIONSHIP	18D. AGE	18E1. Sex	OFFICE	USE	ONLY
0 0	Ref. par. with other rels. .01	0	Male	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1	Ref. par. with no other rel. .02	0	Female	2 2 2	2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2	Husband .03	1 1		3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3	Wife .04	2 2		4 4 4	4 4 4	3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4	Own/Adopted .05	3 3		5 5 5	5 5 5	4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5	Stepchild .06	4 4		6 6 6	6 6 6	5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6	Grandchild .07	5 5		7 7 7	7 7 7	6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7	Parent .08	6 6		8 8 8	8 8 8	7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8	Brother/Sister .09	7 7		9 9 9	9 9 9	8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9	Other rel. .10	8 8		Ref. 0	Ref. 0	9 9 9 9 9 9
	Foster child .11	9 9		UNC 0	UNC 0	
	Non rel. .12-14					
29A. Did ... work at a job or business at any time during 1982?				52A. At any time during 1982 did ...		
Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 33) No <input type="radio"/> 7				receive any State or Federal unemployment compensation?		
29B. Did ... do any temporary, part-time, or seasonal work even for few days during 1982?				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 53A)		
Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 33) No <input type="radio"/> 7				Any Supplemental Benefits (SUB)?		
30. Even though ... did not work in 1982, did he/she spend any time trying to find a job or an layoff?				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 53A)		
Yes <input type="radio"/> 7 No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 32)				Any Union unemployment or strike benefits?		
31. How many different weeks was ... looking for work or on layoff from a job?				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>		
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9				52B. How much did ... receive in unemployment benefits during 1982?		
(Mark weeks) →				\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9		
32. What was the main reason ... did not work in 1982?				53A. During 1982 did ... receive any Worker's Compensation payments or other payments as a result of a job related injury or illness? (Exclude sick pay and disability retirement)		
Ill or disabled and unable to work <input type="radio"/> Retired <input type="radio"/> Taking care of home or family <input type="radio"/> Going to school <input type="radio"/> Could not find work <input type="radio"/> Doing something else <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 52A)				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 54)		
33. During 1982 in how many weeks did ... work even for a few hours? Include paid vacation and sick leave as work.				53B. What was the source of these payments?		
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9				State Workers Compensation <input type="radio"/> Employer or employer's insurance <input type="radio"/> Own insurance <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/>		
(Mark weeks and Go to 34)				53C. How much compensation did ... receive during 1982?		
34. CHECK ITEM				\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9		
1-49 <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 36) Number of weeks in item 33 is: 50-51 <input type="radio"/> (Ask 35) 52 <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 39)				Now I want to ask some questions about where ... lived 1 year ago.		
35. Did ... lose any full weeks of work in 1982 because he/she was on layoff from a job or lost a job?				54. Was ... (thing in this house apt.) 1 year ago, that is on March 1, 1982?		
Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 39) No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 39)				Yes <input type="radio"/> (Next person) No <input type="radio"/> (Ask 55A)		
36. You said ... worked about (entry in item 33) weeks in 1982. How many of the remaining (52 minus entry in item 33) weeks was ... looking for work or on layoff from a job?				55A. Where did ... live on March 1, 1982?		
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9				1. Name of State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. →		
(Mark weeks → and ask 37)				2. Name of county →		
None <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 38)				3. Name of city, town, village, etc. →		
37. Were the (entry in item 36) weeks ... was looking for work (or on layoff) all in one stretch?				B. Did ... live inside the limits of that city, town, village, etc.?		
Yes - 1 stretch <input type="radio"/> No - 2 stretches <input type="radio"/> (Go to 38) No - 3+ stretches <input type="radio"/> (Go to 38)				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>		
38. What was the main reason ... was not working or looking for work in the remaining weeks of 1982?				50. CHECK ITEM Longest job (item 45) is farmer?		
Ill or disabled and unable to work <input type="radio"/> Taking care of home or family <input type="radio"/> Going to school <input type="radio"/> Retired <input type="radio"/> No work available <input type="radio"/> Other (Specify) <input type="radio"/>				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 52A)		
39. For how many employers did ... work in 1982? If more than one at same time, only count it as one employer.				51. Other than the farm income we have already talked about, did ... receive any income from agricultural work done for others, recreational services, or government farm programs other than loans?		
1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3+ <input type="radio"/> (Ask 40)				Yes <input type="radio"/> (Probe and make corrections to 48B or 49B) No <input type="radio"/> (Ask 52A)		
40. In the weeks that ... worked, how many hours did ... usually work per week?				48A. How much did ... earn from this employer before deductions during 1982?		
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9				0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9		
(Mark hours) → (Go to 41)				48B. What was ... net earnings from this business/farm after expenses during 1982?		
41. CHECK ITEM				0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9		
Number of hours in item 40 is: 1-34 <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 43) 35+ <input type="radio"/> (Ask 42)				48C. Does this amount include all tips, bonuses, overtime pay or commissions ... may have received?		
42. During 1982, were there one or more weeks in which ... worked less than 35 hours? Exclude time off with pay because of holidays, vacation, days off, or sickness.				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Probe and make corrections to 48A)		
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9				48A. Did ... earn money from any other work he/she did during 1982?		
Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 43) No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 45)				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 50)		
43. How many weeks did ... work less than 35 hours in 1982?				49B. How much did ... earn from:		
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9				All other employers? His/her own business after expenses? His/her farm after expenses?		
(Mark weeks) →				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>		
44. What was the main reason ... worked less than 35 hours per week?				50. CHECK ITEM Longest job (item 45) is farmer?		
Could not find a full time job <input type="radio"/> Wanted to work part time or only able to work part time <input type="radio"/> Slack work or material shortage <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> (Ask 45)				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 52A)		
45. What was ... longest job during 1982? (Compare with entry in CPS-1 item 23)				51. Other than the farm income we have already talked about, did ... receive any income from agricultural work done for others, recreational services, or government farm programs other than loans?		
Same as item 23 <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 47) Different from item 23 or item 23 blank <input type="radio"/> (Specify in 46A-46E) Current Armed Forces <input type="radio"/> (Specify in 46A-46E)				Yes <input type="radio"/> (Probe and make corrections to 48B or 49B) No <input type="radio"/> (Ask 52A)		
46A. For whom did ... work?				52. Name of State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. →		
46B. What kind of business or industry is this?				53. Name of county →		
46C. What kind of work was ... doing?				54. Name of city, town, village, etc. →		
46D. What were ... most important activities or duties?				B. Did ... live inside the limits of that city, town, village, etc.?		
46E. CLASS OF WORKER				Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>		
Private <input type="radio"/> P Federal Gov't <input type="radio"/> F State Gov't <input type="radio"/> S Local Gov't <input type="radio"/> L Self-employment <input type="radio"/> Inc. <input type="radio"/> I SE <input type="radio"/> SE Without pay WP <input type="radio"/> WP (Ask 47)						
47. Counting all locations where this employer operates, what is the total number of persons who work for ...'s employer? (Read categories if necessary)						
Under 10 <input type="radio"/> 10-24 <input type="radio"/> 25-99 <input type="radio"/> 100-499 <input type="radio"/> 500-999 <input type="radio"/> 1000+ <input type="radio"/> (Ask 48A or 48B)						
48A. How much did ... earn from this employer before deductions during 1982?						
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9						
48B. What was ... net earnings from this business/farm after expenses during 1982?						
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9						
48C. Does this amount include all tips, bonuses, overtime pay or commissions ... may have received?						
Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Probe and make corrections to 48A)						
48A. Did ... earn money from any other work he/she did during 1982?						
Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 50)						
49B. How much did ... earn from:						
All other employers? His/her own business after expenses? His/her farm after expenses?						
Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>						
50. CHECK ITEM Longest job (item 45) is farmer?						
Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 52A)						
51. Other than the farm income we have already talked about, did ... receive any income from agricultural work done for others, recreational services, or government farm programs other than loans?						
Yes <input type="radio"/> (Probe and make corrections to 48B or 49B) No <input type="radio"/> (Ask 52A)						

COMPLETE LINE NUMBER FOR ALL PERSONS 15+ BEFORE BEGINNING QUESTIONS ON EACH PAGE (NAME IS OPTIONAL)				
NAME (Optional)	Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6
LINE NUMBER (Item 18A)				
	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
56. DURING 1992 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE 56A. Any Social Security payments from the U.S. Government?				
Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 57A)				
56B. Who received Social Security payments either for themselves or as combined payments with other family members? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
56C. How much did ... receive in Social Security payments during 1992? (separate combined payments)	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included
NOTE: Social Security checks usually arrive on the 3rd of every month in a gold colored envelope. Amount should be before the Medicare deduction, which is \$31.80/month.				
(Go to 56C for next person with "Yes" in 56B or go to 56D)				
56D. CHECK ITEM				
<input type="radio"/> Children under 23 present - (Ask 56E)				
<input type="radio"/> No children under 23 present - (Skip to 57)				
56E. Did anyone in this household receive any separate Social Security payments which we have not talked about for the children in this household?				
Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>				
(If "Yes," make necessary changes to include this amount in 56C for person receiving)				
57. DURING 1992 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE: 57A. Any SSI payments, that is, Supplemental Security Income?				
Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next page)				
57B. Who received SSI? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
57C. How much did ... receive in Supplemental Security Income during 1992? (Include both Federal and State SSI)	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included
NOTE: Federal SSI checks usually arrive on the first of every month in a blue colored envelope.				
(Go to 57C for next person with "Yes" in 57B or go to next page)				
Annual total for Social Security or Federal SSI = last check x 11.05				

NAME (Optional)				
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58. Check item Entry in control card item 39 is: \$50,000 or more <input type="radio"/> (Ship to item 60) Under \$50,000, NA or Ref. <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7				
59. AT ANY TIME DURING 1982, EVEN FOR ONE MONTH, DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE: 59A. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the State or local welfare office? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 No <input type="radio"/> (Ship to 60A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
59B. Who received these payments? (Anyone else?) (Complete 59C to 59E for each person with a "Yes" in 59B)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
59C. Did ... receive AFDC (ADC) or some other type of assistance payments? <input type="radio"/> AFDC (ADC) <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Both	<input type="radio"/> AFDC (ADC) <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Both	<input type="radio"/> AFDC (ADC) <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Both	<input type="radio"/> AFDC (ADC) <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Both	<input type="radio"/> AFDC (ADC) <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Both
59D. In how many months of 1982 did ... receive these payments? <input type="text"/> Months <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="text"/> Months <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="text"/> Months <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="text"/> Months <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="text"/> Months <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
59E. How much did ... receive in public assistance or welfare during 1982? (Ask 59C to 59E for next person with "Yes" in 59B or ask 60)	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
60. AT ANY TIME DURING 1982 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE: 60A. Any Veterans' (VA) payments? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next page)				
60B. Who received Veterans' (VA) payments? (Anyone else?) (Complete 60C to 60E for each person with a "Yes" in 60B)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
60C. What type of Veterans' payments did ... receive? (Mark all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Service-connected disability compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans' pension <input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Veterans' payments	<input type="checkbox"/> Service-connected disability compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans' pension <input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Veterans' payments	<input type="checkbox"/> Service-connected disability compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans' pension <input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Veterans' payments	<input type="checkbox"/> Service-connected disability compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans' pension <input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Veterans' payments	<input type="checkbox"/> Service-connected disability compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans' pension <input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Veterans' payments
60D. Is ... required to fill out an annual income questionnaire for the Department of Veterans' Affairs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
60E. How much did ... receive in Veterans' (VA) payments during 1982? (Ask 60C to 60E for next person with "Yes" in 60B or go to next page)	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9

NAME (Optional)					
LINE NUMBER (from 18A)		Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6
61A. (Other than Social Security or VA benefits), did anyone in this household receive any income in 1982 from survivor or widow's pensions, estates, trusts, annuities, or any other survivor benefits?					
Yes <input type="radio"/> 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next page)					
61B. Who received this income? (Anyone else?)		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Complete 61C to 61G for each person with a "Yes" in 61B)					
61C. What was the source of this income?					
(Any other widow or survivor income?)					
01. Company or union survivor pension (inc. profit sharing)		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
02. Federal Government (Civil Service) pension		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
03. U.S. Military retirement survivor pension		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
04. State or Local gov't. survivor pension		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
05. U.S. Railroad retirement survivor pension		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
06. Worker's compensation survivor pension		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
07. Black lung survivor pension		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
08. Regular payments from estates or trusts		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
09. Regular payments from annuities or paid-up insurance policies		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
10. Other or don't know (Specify in Notes)		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Complete 61D and 61E for first "Yes" in 61C)					
61D. Income Source Code		<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
61E. How much did . . . receive in . . . (read source) during 1982?		\$ <input type="text"/> 000000 111111 222222 333333 444444 555555 666666 777777 888888 999999	\$ <input type="text"/> 000000 111111 222222 333333 444444 555555 666666 777777 888888 999999	\$ <input type="text"/> 000000 111111 222222 333333 444444 555555 666666 777777 888888 999999	\$ <input type="text"/> 000000 111111 222222 333333 444444 555555 666666 777777 888888 999999
(Complete 61F and 61G for next income source marked or go to 61C for next person with "Yes" in 61B or go to next page)					
61F. Income Source Code		<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
61G. How much did . . . receive in . . . (read source) during 1982?		\$ <input type="text"/> 000000 111111 222222 333333 444444 555555 666666 777777 888888 999999	\$ <input type="text"/> 000000 111111 222222 333333 444444 555555 666666 777777 888888 999999	\$ <input type="text"/> 000000 111111 222222 333333 444444 555555 666666 777777 888888 999999	\$ <input type="text"/> 000000 111111 222222 333333 444444 555555 666666 777777 888888 999999
(Go to 61C for next person with "Yes" in 61B or go to next page)					
NOTES:					

NAME (Optional)	Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6
LINE NUMBER (Item 18A)				
62A. Does anyone in this household have a health problem or disability which prevents them from working or which limits the kind or amount of work they can do? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 63A)				
62B. Who is that? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
63A. Is there anyone in this household who ever retired or left a job for health reasons? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 64A)				
63B. Who is that? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
64A. CHECK ITEM <input type="radio"/> "No" to both 62A and 63A (Skip to next page) <input type="radio"/> "Yes" in either 62A or 63A				
(Complete 64B to 64G for each person with a "Yes" in either 62B or 63B) 64B. (Other than Social Security or VA benefits), did ... receive any income in 1992 as a result of this health problem (disability/handicap)? 64C. What was the source of this income? (Any other income related to this health condition or disability?) 01. Worker's compensation 02. Company or union disability 03. Federal Government (Civil Service) disability 04. U.S. military retirement disability 05. State or local gov't. employee disability 06. U.S. Railroad Retirement disability 07. Accident or disability insurance 08. Black Lung miner's disability 09. State temporary sickness 10. Other or don't know (Specify in notes)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ask 64B for next person with "Yes" in 62B or 63B or skip to next page)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ask 64B for next person with "Yes" in 62B or 63B or skip to next page)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ask 64B for next person with "Yes" in 62B or 63B or skip to next page)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Ask 64B for next person with "Yes" in 62B or 63B or skip to next page)
(Complete 64D & 64E for first "Yes" in 64C) 64D. Income Source Code 01 01 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 64E. How much did ... receive from ... (read source) during 1992? (Complete 64F and 64G for next income source marked or go to 64B for next person with "Yes" in either 62B or 63B or go to next page)	\$ <input type="text"/> 00000 11111 22222 33333 44444 55555 66666 77777 88888 99999	\$ <input type="text"/> 00000 11111 22222 33333 44444 55555 66666 77777 88888 99999	\$ <input type="text"/> 00000 11111 22222 33333 44444 55555 66666 77777 88888 99999	\$ <input type="text"/> 00000 11111 22222 33333 44444 55555 66666 77777 88888 99999
64F. Income Source Code 01 01 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	01 01 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	01 01 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	01 01 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	01 01 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
64G. How much did ... receive from ... (read source) during 1992? (Go to 64B for next person with "Yes" in either 62B or 63B or go to next page)	\$ <input type="text"/> 00000 11111 22222 33333 44444 55555 66666 77777 88888 99999	\$ <input type="text"/> 00000 11111 22222 33333 44444 55555 66666 77777 88888 99999	\$ <input type="text"/> 00000 11111 22222 33333 44444 55555 66666 77777 88888 99999	\$ <input type="text"/> 00000 11111 22222 33333 44444 55555 66666 77777 88888 99999

NAME (Optional)		Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6
LINE NUMBER (Item 18A)					
95A. (Other than Social Security or VA benefits) During 1992 did anyone in this household receive any pension or retirement income from a previous employer or union (name), or any other type of retirement income? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> (Go to next page)					
95B. Who received pension or retirement income? (Anyone else?) Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
95C. What was the source of this income? (Any other pension or retirement income?) 1. Company or union pension (inc. profit sharing) 2. Federal Government (Civil Service) retirement 3. U.S. Military retirement 4. State or local government pension 5. U.S. Railroad Retirement 6. Regular payments from annuities or paid up insurance policies 7. Regular payments from IRA, KEOGH, or 401 (k) accounts 8. Other or don't know (Specify in notes)		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
95D. INCOME SOURCE CODE (Complete 65D and 65E for first "Yes" in 65C)		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
95E. How much did ... receive from ... (read source) during 1992? (Fill 65F and 65G for next income source marked or go to 65C for next person with "Yes" in 65B or Skip to next page)		\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
95F. INCOME SOURCE CODE		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
95G. How much did ... receive from ... (read source) during 1992? (Go to 65C for next person with "Yes" in 65B or go to next page)		\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
NOTES:					

NAME (Optional)	Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6
LINE NUMBER (from 18A) 66. AT ANY TIME DURING 1982 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: 66A. Have money in any kind of savings account or money market fund? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Have any bonds, treasury notes, IRA's or certificates of deposit? Yes <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (If "Yes" marked in any, ask 66B, otherwise skip to 67A) Have an interest earning checking account or any other investments which pay interest? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>				
66B. Which members of this household had ...? (Anyone else?) (Include each in case of joint accounts or ownership) (Ask 66C for each person with "Yes" in 66A) 66C. How much did ... receive in interest from these sources during 1982 including even small amounts credited to accounts? (Separate amounts for joint ownership) (Ask 66C for next person with "Yes" in 66B or ask 67)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Already included
67. AT ANY TIME DURING 1982 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: 67A. Own any shares of stock in corporations (pass) or any mutual fund shares? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 68A)				
67B. Which members of this household? (Anyone else?) (Include each in case of joint ownership) (Ask 67C for each person with "Yes" in 67B) 67C. How much did ... receive in dividends from stocks (mutual funds) during 1982? (Separate amounts for joint ownership) (Ask 67C for next person marked "Yes" in 67B or ask 68)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Already included
68. DURING 1982 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD: 68A. Own any land, business property, apartments, or houses which were rented to others? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (If "Yes" marked in any, ask 68B, otherwise skip to next page) Receive income from royalties or from roomers or boarders? (Exclude amounts paid by relatives) Yes <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Receive income from estates or trusts? (Exclude estates or trusts already reported) Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>				
68B. Who received this rent (income)? (Anyone else?) (Include each in case of joint ownership) (Ask 68C for each person with "Yes" in 68A) 68C. How much did ... receive in income from rent (roomers or boarders, estates, trusts, or royalties) after expenses for 1982? (Separate amounts for joint ownership)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Lost money <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Lost money <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Lost money <input type="radio"/> Already included	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 <input type="radio"/> Lost money <input type="radio"/> Already included

NAME (Optional)	Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6
LINE NUMBER (Item 18A)				
68A. During 1982 did anyone in this household attend school beyond the high school level including a college, university or other schools (including vocational, business, or trade schools)? Yes <input type="radio"/> 7 No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next page)				
68B. Did anyone receive any educational assistance for tuition, fees, books, or living expenses during 1982? (Exclude loans, assistance from household members, and VA educational benefits) Yes <input type="radio"/> 7 No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next page)				
68C. Which member received assistance? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Complete 69D to 69H for each person with "Yes" in 68C)				
68D. What type of assistance did ... receive? (Any other assistance?)				
1. Pell Grant	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
2. Some other government assistance	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
3. Scholarships, grants, etc.	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
4. Other assistance (employer, friends, etc.) (Exclude assistance from household members)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
68E. CHECK ITEM Pell Grant marked "YES" in 68D?	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 69F) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 69H)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 69F) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 69H)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 69F) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 69H)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 69F) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 69H)
68F. How much did ... receive in Pell Grants during 1982?	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
68G. CHECK ITEM Source other than Pell Grant marked "YES" in 68D?	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 69H) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to next person marked "Yes" in 69C or Go to next page)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 69H) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to next person marked "Yes" in 69C or Go to next page)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 69H) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to next person marked "Yes" in 69C or Go to next page)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 69H) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to next person marked "Yes" in 69C or Go to next page)
68H. How much did ... receive in (other) educational assistance during 1982? (Go to 69D for next person marked "Yes" in 69C or Go to next page)	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	\$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
NOTES:				

NAME (Optional)	Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6
70. DURING 1982 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE: 70A. Any child support payments? Yes <input type="radio"/> 7 <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 71A)				
70B. Who received these payments? (Anyone else?) (Complete 70C for each person with a "Yes" in 70B) 70C. How much did ... receive in child support payments? (Ask 70C for next person with "Yes" in 70B or sub 71)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
71. DURING 1982 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE: 71A. Any alimony payments? Yes <input type="radio"/> 7 <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 72A)				
71B. Who received these payments during 1982? (Anyone else?) (Complete 71C for each person with a "Yes" in 71B) 71C. How much did ... receive in alimony payments during 1982? (Ask 71C for next person with "Yes" in 71B or sub 72)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
72. DURING 1982 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE: 72A. Any (other) regular financial assistance from friends or relatives not living in this household? (Do not include loans) Yes <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 73)				
72B. Who received this assistance? (Anyone else?) (Ask 72C for each person with a "Yes" in 72B) 72C. How much assistance did ... receive during 1982?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
73. Sometimes people forget about small amounts of income, or income received for only part of the year. Did anyone in this household receive income from: 73A. Hobbies, home businesses, farms, or business interests not already covered? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (If "Yes" marked in any, sub 73B, otherwise go to next page) Any unemployment compensation, welfare, or any other money income not already covered? Yes <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
73B. Who received this income? (Anyone else?) (Complete 73C & 73D for each person with a "Yes" in 73B) 73C. What was the source of this income? (Specify) 73D. How much did ... receive (Altogether) in 1982?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> \$ <input type="text"/> 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9

NAME (Optional)	Page 3	Page 4	Page 5	Page 6
74. There are several government programs which provide medical care or help pay medical bills. During 1982 was anyone in this household covered by:				
74A. Medicare (for the disabled and elderly)? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 74C)				
74B. Who was that? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
74C. Medicaid (for the needy)? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 74E)				
74D. Who was that? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
74E. CHAMPUS, VA, or military health care? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 75A)				
74F. Who was that? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
75A. Other than government sponsored policies, health insurance can be obtained privately or through a current or former employer or union. Was anyone in this household covered by health insurance of this type at any time during 1982? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 76)				
75B. Who was that? (Anyone else?)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Complete 75C-F for each person with a "Yes" in 75B)				
75C. Was ...'s health insurance coverage from a plan in ...'s own name?	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 75D) No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next person with a "Yes" in 75B or Skip to 76)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 75D) No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next person with a "Yes" in 75B or Skip to 76)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 75D) No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next person with a "Yes" in 75B or Skip to 76)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 75D) No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next person with a "Yes" in 75B or Skip to 76)
75D. Was this health insurance plan offered through ...'s current or former employer or union?	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 75E) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 75F)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 75E) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 75F)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 75E) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 75F)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 75E) No <input type="radio"/> (Skip to 75F)
75E. Did ...'s employer or union pay for all, part, or none of the cost of this plan?	All <input type="radio"/> Part <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/>	All <input type="radio"/> Part <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/>	All <input type="radio"/> Part <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/>	All <input type="radio"/> Part <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/>
75F. What other persons were covered by this health insurance policy? (Mark all that apply) (Go to 75C for next person with "Yes" in 75B or go to 76)	Spouse <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) in household <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) not in the household <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> No one <input type="radio"/>	Spouse <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) in household <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) not in the household <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> No one <input type="radio"/>	Spouse <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) in household <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) not in the household <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> No one <input type="radio"/>	Spouse <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) in household <input type="radio"/> Child(ren) not in the household <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> No one <input type="radio"/>
76. CHECK ITEM Who worked last year? (Yes in 29A or 29B)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Complete 76A-76B for each person with "Yes" in 76)				
76A. Other than Social Security did the (any) employer or union that ... worked for in 1982 have a pension or other type of retirement plan for any of its employees?	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 76B) No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next person with "Yes" in 76 or Skip to 77 on page 1)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 76B) No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next person with "Yes" in 76 or Skip to 77 on page 1)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 76B) No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next person with "Yes" in 76 or Skip to 77 on page 1)	Yes <input type="radio"/> (Ask 76B) No <input type="radio"/> (Go to next person with "Yes" in 76 or Skip to 77 on page 1)
76B. Was ... included in that plan? (Go to 76A for next person with "Yes" in item 76 or Skip to item 77 on Page 1)	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
NOTES:				



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

William P. Butz, Associate Director
for Demographic Programs

**HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD
ECONOMIC STATISTICS DIVISION**
Daniel H. Weinberg, Chief

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60-186RD, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993.

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Consumer Income

Series P60-186RD

Issued September 1993

**Measuring
the Effect of
Benefits and
Taxes on Income
and Poverty:
1992**



U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

U.S. Bureau of the Census User Questionnaire

Dear user:

In an effort to improve the quality of this report, the following questionnaire has been included for your comments so we may direct our efforts to providing the information most needed by you, the user. Please take a few moments to fill out this form, fold A to A and fold B to B, then tape and drop it in the mail, postage paid. Thank you for your suggestions and cooperation.

Current Population Reports, P60-186RD, Measuring the Effects of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992

1. What is your organizational affiliation?

☐ Federal Government

☐ State/local government

☐ Educational institution *Mark (X) one*

☐ Student

☐ Faculty

☐ Administration

☐ Private organization *Mark (X) one*

☐ Media/information service

☐ Trade association

☐ Marketing research

☐ Other - *Please specify* *Z*

☐ Legal firm

☐ Professional association

☐ Research institution

(A) Fold here
first

(V)

2. Are you a frequent user of reports issued in this series?

☐ First time user

☐ Infrequent

☐ Frequent/routine user

3. Are you a user of similar data from:

Mark (X) all that apply.

☐ Other Census Bureau reports

☐ Reports issued by other government agencies - *Please specify organization and report title*

☐ Reports issued by private, nongovernmental organizations

Please specify organization and report title *Z*

4. The following asks two questions about specific sections of the report.

Was the section useful to you? (*Did it contain information you were looking for?*)

Was the section easy to understand and use?

Please answer each question using the scale provided. Four (4) indicates useful or easy to understand, one (1) indicates not useful or hard to understand.

Fold here

(B)

		Usefulness				Easy to understand				Not used or not applicable
		Low			High	Low			High	
Analytical:	Text - Introduction	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Charts	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Text tables	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Appendixes:	Definitions									
	or									
	Explanations	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sampling or Statistical Statements	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Facsimiles of Questionnaires	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Detailed or reference tables		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Introductory sections: (e.g. content and use)		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

USER COMMENTS:

How could we improve this publication to meet your needs?

Other comments?



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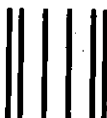
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